Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 300 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS,
TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
25th " ..	Nankin ..	6856

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1918		
19th January ..	Dunera ..	5414

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1918		
18th December ..	Innamincka.	Mahomeran and Basra direct.
22nd " ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Port.
24th " ..	Dumra ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
28th " ..	Akbar ..	East and South Africa.
1919		
9th January ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa.

TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons
1919		
8th January ..	Manora ..	7876

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Kosoku Maru.	H Nagahiro ..	3187	22nd Dec. 1918.	1st Jan. 1919.
Hakshin Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	28th Dec 1918	6th Jan. 1919.
Yubari Maru.	T. Ohta ..	2957.	1st Jan. 1919.	6th Jan. 1919.
Totomi Maru.	G. Matsushita .	3356	6th Jan. 1919.	10th Jan. 1919.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan Italy and Marseilles.

Steamer.	Commander,	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
			Dec.	
Saigon-Maru.	S. Kondo	7th Dec.	29th "	Marseilles
Celebes Maru.	M. Nemoto	18th "	---	Japan
Kofuku Maru.	N. Wakatake	21st "	---	"

For freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad Ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Nawera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Steeks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved ecurities.
RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £[illegible]
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... [illegible]
Reserve Fund ..... [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. [illegible]
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,00
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $15,[illegible]
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock.
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amount to Re. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centre of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remainin six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 interest is allowed by special arrangement. N interest will be allowed which does not amoun to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at rates of interest whic can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtaine on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
S. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas,
Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances of Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 130 BALES COTTON
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th day of December, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Premsukhdas Morlidhar, at their Bhoongi in Cotton Market, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Sha Harukhchand Amulukh, Cotton and Piece-Goods Merchant trading at Clock Lane of Mulji Jetha Market, who failed to pay margin money.
117 bales Ranpur Staple Cotton.
13 bales Limbdi Staple Cotton.
The above bales are on view at Messrs. Udoram Premsukh's Godown, No. 1, at Victoria Bunder.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and bales taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale

AUCTION SALE, ON SUNDAY, 22ND DECEMBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 6, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable teakwood, blackwood and carved household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner and dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated-ware, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carpets, flower vases, pictures, sweet-toned semi-grand piano, large partition screen Milner's safe, revolving book cases, glass plate show cabinets, roll top writing tables, record cabinets, iron beds, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, ice-box, reclining sofas, durrie carpets, cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.
The property of Alex. M. Tod, Esq., Manager, British Dominions General Insurance Co., Ltd., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 58 BALES JAPANESE YARN.
On SATURDAY, the 21st day of December, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Chotalal Laloobhoy at his shop at Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. M. Subeyar:—
8 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn No. 40 Ex. S. S. "Uroppa Maru."
10 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn No. 30, Ex. S. S. "Uroppa Maru."
40 bales each 400 lbs., Japanese Yarn No. 30, Ex. S. S. "Ujain Maru."
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent; delivery within 3 days.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1918.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES FANCY, SUPERIOR, FINE ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Manilal Narottam and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thucker Haridas, Mulji, of Thucker Ramdas Devji of Sunder Chowk:—
Ex. S. S. "Clanmeguware."
M N/W579 SW 6811/15—5 packages each about 150 pairs fancy, superior, fine, English-made white Dhotees, quality of Indent No. W579, 8 to 10 yards, 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE FRAMJI PETIT MILLS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Narandas Kakubhai and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. Jeshtharam and Co., of Mangaldas Market:—
5 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Framji Petit Mills No. 3425, 8¼ lbs.
1 bale Sheeting Calendars of the Framji Petit Mills No. 3625, 9 lbs.
4 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Framji Petit Mills No. 3825, 9¼ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES TURKEY RED (KASUMBO).
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. H. G. and Co.:—
5 cases Turkey Red (Kasumbo) No. 5555 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES SARIS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Babubhai Bhagwandas and on account and at the risk of Sha Chunilal Hiralal:—
5 bales each 200 pairs Saris of the Jacob Sassoon Mills No. 5000, 8½ yards.
1 bale 150 pairs Saris of the Madhavji Dharamsey Mills No. 1061, 8½ yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES CHECKS OF THE UNION MILLS.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Vijbhukhandas Gulabdas and on account and at the risk of Seth Manilal Nagindas:—
6 bales each 80 pieces Checks of the Union Mills No. B.B.B.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES SUSI OF THE PEARL MILLS.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Punjabi Nanakchand Lahvarsing and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Nandlal Devda:—
11 bales Susi of the Pearl Mills No. 4046.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Mohandas Kamalsy and on account and at the risk of Seth Punjabhoy Padamsy of Ganesh Chowk:—
Ex. S. S. "Kosaka Maru."
10 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 5025, 44 ins. 45 yards.
Ex. S. S. "Bombay Maru."
20 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 5025, 44 ins. 45 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES CHECKS OF THE BOMBAY COTTON MILLS AND 2 BALES SUSI OF THE KURLA MILLS.
On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)
sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Punjabi Dunichand and Sons and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—
On account and at the risk of Thucker Tulshidas Narsi:—
3 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Bombay Cotton Mills No. 1980.
On account and at the risk of Punjabi Sidu.ram Vishandaram:—
2 bales each 80 pieces Susi of the Kurla Mills No. 1730.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Kupchand Keringji and on account and at the risk of Seth Jivanlal Manilal of Champa Gully:—
6 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3800.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 BALES GINS OF THE MORARJI MILLS.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Khushaldas Damodardas and on account and at the risk of Seth Punjabhoy Padamsy.
15 bales each 80 pieces Gins of the Morarji Mills No. 1905, 24 yards.
6 bales each 80 pieces Gins of the Morarji Mills No. 908, 24 yards.
5 bales each 80 pieces Gins of the Morarji Mills No. 2, 24 yards.
5 bales each 80 pieces Gins of the Morarji Mills No. 12, 24 yards.
6 bales each 80 pieces Gins of the Morarji Mills No. 902, 24 yards.
6 bales each 80 pieces Gins of the Morarji Mills No. 1, 24 yards.
6 bales each 80 pieces Gins of the Morarji Mills No. 9, 24 yards.
6 bales each 80 pieces Gins of the Morarji Mills No. 907, 24 yards.
8 bales each 80 pieces Gins of the Morarji Mills No. 6, 24 yards.
1 bale 80 pieces Gins of the Morarji Mills No. 907, 24 yards of October delivery.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.
SALE opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder.
The sale of about 2,000 bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse, No. 5, of the Princes Docks.
By order of the Insurance Co. concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder where the Salvage is removed for sale.
About 2,000 Full pressed bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5 Princes Docks which occurred on 13th November, 1918, comprising of Indian Bengal, Oomra, Karachi, Western Tuticorin F. F. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by Fire and water.)
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1918

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASK FOR SAMPLES.—LATEST CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS and DIARIES can be had at whole sale rate at.
INDIAN BOOK DEPOT,
65, Medow Street,
Fort, Bombay.

PAUL'S ALMOND CAKES FOR X'MAS.—Have you tasted them? If not, just buy 1lb. sample. Don't be without them on Christmas and New Year days. For fresh stock of cigars, cigarettes and all sorts of provisions also call at PAUL & CO., Manufacturing Confectioners, 393, Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay. 3604

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 707.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Come sharp.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5,000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Baroda State Service in permanent employ. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State with copies of testimonials. 3.6.

WANTED—A European to work as a MANAGER, pay Rs. 100. Apply to Box No. 1271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3636

WANTED—A competent CHAUFFER for Beltsize Motor. Apply GURMUKHRAI SUKHANAND, Mumbadevi, Zaveri Bazaar, with testimonials. 3625

WANTED—A CASHIER with good handwriting, security required. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Messrs. MANILAL & KHER, Solicitors, 65, Medows Street, Bombay. 3655

WANTED—GUJARATI HINDU, knowing Typewriting and English Correspondence well. Apply personally MOTILAL KALIANDAS & CO., 288, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 3662

WANTED—1ST GRADE HOSPITAL STOREKEEPER for Rajkot, Rs. 50 per month; also 2ND GRADE HOSPITAL STOREKEEPER for Santa Cruz, Rs. 40 per month. Apply A.D.M.S. Office, 4, Queen's Road, Bombay. 3659

WANTED—For an attorney's office, one ENGROSSING CLERK, pay Rs. 55; two TYPISTS, capable of turning out at least 80 fols. a day, pay Rs. 60/65; two SHORT-HAND-TYPISTS, speed 100 words a minute, pay Rs. 80/85. Previous experience in the line necessary. Apply Box No. 1277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3658

WANTED—Duly qualified CANDIDATES to apply for permanent vacancies in the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Mysore Medical Department. Pay Rs. 35, 45, 55, 65 or 70 according to qualification. (Scale of pay under revision). Apply stating age, qualification, experience, present pay, if any, to THE SENIOR SURGEON, Mysore Government, Bangalore. 3654

WANTED.

WANTED ROOMS for Office of Cooperative institute within ten minutes' walk of University. Apply to BOMBAY CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK, Apollo Street. 3663

WANTED LOAN—Rupees 15 to 20 thousand for two years. Security a first class going concern, good rate of interest. Apply Box No. 1279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3664

WANTED—A decent set of ROOMS, suitable for an office in Elphinstone Circle, Meadows Street, or in one of the business quarters in the Fort from January 1919. Reasonable rent. (2) A HANDSOME TURN OUT (VICTORIA and a good looking fast MARE or HORSE). Please communicate with the PROPRIETOR, The Calcutta Bombay Trading Co., 7, Lamington Road, Bombay 3617

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LAND for building a bungalow, area 4½ acres, facing the Government House at Kirkee, Poona. Price and other particulars on application to Box No. 1270, the Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3634

FOR SALE—Two big GODOWNS, near Alexandra Docks. Apply Box No. 1266. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3620

UNDER SALES—Secondhand machineries Spinning—several parts of Howard Bulough Card and Frames and Taylor Lang Mules. Apply SRI GANGAJI COTTON MILLS COY. LTD., Mirzapur U. P. 3656

FOR SALE, going cheap—B.S.A., 4 H.P. MOTOR CYCLE and COACH BUILT SIDE CAR, 3 speed counter-shaft gear, electric lights. Apply Box No. 1278, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3661

TO MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE.—One Riley's Patent Rotary Filling Machine, very little used. Cost originally £60, open to offer. Reply to Box. No. 1258 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3560

GENUINE British-made Royal WEST END CYCLES at Rs. 185 Gent; Lady's Rs 195; Boy's Rs. 180. The right present for friends and relations. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay Poona. 3587

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE at a considerable reduced rate. The Vendor has now reduced the rate from Rs. 250 to Rs. 225 per sq. yard of the 1,500 sq. yards of Pension and Tax land at Sandhurst Bridge Road. Apply sharp to MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatty. 3638

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FREE HELP.
TO
FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANT' ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMIN RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need such help may apply to the undersigned.
SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.
The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Lowest nett quotations for all models of the following makes of cycles, with 24 inch frames, complete with 28 by 1½ inch Dunlop Heavy Roadster Tyres Lucas Silver King Lamp, Lucas 61 Bell, B/90 or 91 Saddle, best 12 inch Lucas or Dunlop Pump, Edie Coaster Hub, and front Rim Brake, usual kit of spanners, oilcan etc.
B. S. A.: TRIUMPH, WHARWELL; NEW HUDSON; HOBART; BEESTON HUMBER; TRIUMPH; ROYAL ENFIELD.
About one hundred cycles will be purchased in one lot. Apply to the SUPDT., Municipality, Kolhapur, stating time of delivery. 3575

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Sections 22, 23 and 25 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, I hereby fix the following dates for the General Elections of Councillors to take place in the year 1919.
FIRSTLY—For the Ward Elections to take place simultaneously for all the Wards MONDAY, the 20th January, 1919.
SECONDLY—For the Election by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1919.
THIRDLY—For the Justices' Election. MONDAY, the 10th February, 1919.
FOURTHLY—For the Fellows' Election. FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1919.
Printed forms of nomination papers either for the Ward Elections or Justices' Election can be obtained free of charge by persons entitled to them on application at the Commissioner's Office at any time within seven days previous to the respective days fixed for the Ward and Justices' Elections.
As regards nominations, attention is invited to Section 26 of the Municipal Act and it will be observed that the days fixed for the Elections (Ward and Justices' respectively) are the days on which nomination papers are to be delivered at the Commissioner's Office before 5 p.m. (B. T.).
P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office.
Bombay, 18th December, 1918. 3657

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "CELEBES MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAGSI CHENA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the three godowns standing thereon, situate on the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereinafter referred to as the "Board" and being Plot No. J. without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6a Kathis and 319 square feet or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3184 and bounded on the East by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the West by Chinch Bunder Road, on the North by Sandhurst Road and on the South by the premises hereinafter secondly described which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Nos. 4241 (1), 4241 (2), 4241 (3), and Street Nos. 149, 149A and 149B.
SECONDLY.—All that strip of land for the most part 20 feet in width and containing by admeasurement 16 Kathis and 368 square feet or thereabouts situate on the South and East sides of the premises firstly described and bounded on the East by land in the occupation of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and on the South by Plot K of the said Nowroji Hill Estate of the Board and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors.
Dated this 17th day of December, 1918.
THOMAS FERREIRA,
for Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3653

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF JAPANESE ARTISTIC BRONZEWARE, IVORY CARVINGS, FINE PORCELAIN AND SATSUMA SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION AND DECORATION.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of December, 1918, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
A collection of Japanese works of art consisting of artistically made bronze figures of tigars, lions, elephants and of other animals, bronze koros, Pekin cloisonne and enamelled incense burners and vases, skilfully carved ivory figures of birds, animals and men, satsuma articles in enamelled colours, fine Imari and Kutani porcelain decorated in rich colours, enamelled cloisonne bowls and vases and many other works of art suitable for presentation and collection.
Also a small collection of Chinese works of Art consisting of carved jade plaques fitted in frames, jade bangles; chrystal snuff bottles, valuable jade bowls and figures; old and rare pictures painted on silk including a lot of netsukes.
Goods on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1918.

MODY & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 180 BALES YARN OF CHINA AND MOON MILLS.
On MONDAY, the 23rd day of December 1918 at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MODY & Co. auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhowanidas at his shop an Tamba Kota, at Pydownee, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. V. Ramachari Chetty and Sons.
55 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 20½ of China and Moon Mills.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. C. M. Venkata Chellapati Chetty and Sons.
125 bales each 400 lbs. warn No. 20½ of China and Moon Mills.
MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees :—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Bandman Opera Co.
in a series of popular London Musical Successes.
To-day Thurs., 19th Dec., at 9-30
"THE BOY"
Fri., 20th Dec., at 9-30
" MR. MANHATTAN."
Sat., 21st Dec., at 9-30
" THE MERRY WIDOW "
Sun., 22nd Dec., at 5-30
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
" THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
Booking at ROSE and Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.
Every Evening at 6-30
Pathe presents a BRITISH Topical Drama
'A MAN THE ARMY MADE'
A story of life in the British Army suggested by Capt. Cecil A. Shaw, D.S.O., featuring the famous English Cinema Star
"Queen Thomas"
A thoroughly British Production shown before Their Majesties THE KING and QUEEN.

YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE
THE MAJESTIC
presents during the week
The Final Instalment Episodes 15 & 16
of the Glorious Universal Serial
THE RED ACE
featuring
MARIE WALCAMP
also
The Universal Screen Magazine
and
A Screaming L.K.O. Comedy
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
LAST INSTALMENT!
Final Chapters!
OF THE STIRRING SERIAL
THE RED ACE
featuring
Marie Walcamp
Episodes 15th and 16th.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15 (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
TWO FINAL EPISODES!
The Adventures of STINGAREE
THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER
THIS WEEK STINGAREE'S ADVENTURES COME TO AN END
WHAT IS HIS LAST?
The First American War Topical to reach India:
"THE WHISPERING WIRES OF WAR"
Illustrating the use of telephones and telegraphs in the War.
NEXT WEEK! GREAT XMAS ATTRACTION!!
Baby Marie Osborne in "Dolly Does Her Bit"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night
ALST NIGHT!!
OF THE
HUMPHREY-BISHOP
COMEDY AND OPERATIC Co.
"SPECIAL PROGRAMME"
To-Night
LAST NIGHT!!!
PRICES :—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
To-day at 6-30 p.m. only.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURES
Including a 5-reel Drama
"MASTER OF MEN"
A picturization of E. Phillip Oppenheim's Greatest Novel. Showing how a young man becomes an inventor which brings him fame and is elected a labour member to the parliament where he rises to prominence which gains him an offer of a position in the Cabinet. During this period he neglects his wife which he realises later and gives up his career in preference to this duty. In the end will be seen the happy pair blessed with a son and heir.
Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRESCINCTS IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

All The Elements
that make up a powerful, vigorous story, and all the requisites that go to make a film successful are present in the Great, Mighty, Magnificent Photo-play
"JUDEX"
Here you have Romance, Mystery, Adventure, Innocence, Depravity, Daring, Revenge and Justice worked up in a brilliant Screen narrative culminating in an exquisitely sweet, peaceful denouement.
The Second Week is dripping away fast. Wait not for a further reminder. Come to-night at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
Timings: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.).

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
SECOND INSTALMENT OF THE FINEST SERIAL OF THE YEAR
"The House of Hate"
"The House of Hate"
"The House of Hate"
Featuring
PATHE'S PEERLESS FEARLESS GIRL
Pearl White
The world's greatest serial star
PATHE'S GAZETTE
Topical.
HERE AND THERE IN TEXAS
Travel.
SICK 'EM TOWSER
Comic by Luke.
TIME :—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEE: Every Sat. Sunday 5-30 p.m
EXTRA SHOW: Every Sunday 3-30 p.
POPULAR PRICES.

FOR COMING X'MAS
CHARMING PRESENT FOR CHILDREN
32 BRASS TOYS, PRICE Rs. 4
8 BRASS ANIMALS, PRICE Rs, 4
10 WOODEN ANIMALS, PRICE Re. 1
Highly polished and beautifully engraved.
THE IMPERIAL SILK MFG. CO.
BENARES CITY (U.P.)

HERE IS WHAT YOU WANT
Xmas Presents
or your friends and relations, wife and children, young and old, and for your dear near and distant.
YOU WILL FIND AT
China-Japan Stores
AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET,
Near Crawford Market
Xmas Crackers, Bon-Bons, Fancy Goods, Presentation Articles, Decoration Articles, eg. Flags, Garlands, Festoons, Lanterns, etc., at
Wholesale Prices at
CHINA-JAPAN STORES.
Please read the Show-board to conclusion.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 17th Dec, 1918.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.950 Inch
Temperature of Air	73.2 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.6 "
Dew Point	57.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.588 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1 "
Minimum do.	64.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NNE,NE,NNW
Movement of Wind do. do.	193 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth in ft. Salil.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth in ft. Salil.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in	h.	m.	ft.	in
Wed.	18	m	11	10	30	5	18	m	5	24	78	7
					27	0			5	9a	14	5
Thurs.	19	m	0	9	29	8	19	m	6	10	16	8
		m	11	58a	26	6			6	57a	14	10
Fri.	20	m	0	50	28	10	20	m	6	53	15	1
		0		42a	25	10			6	32a	15	8
Sats.	21	m	1	29	29	8	21	m	7	39	18	2
		1		27a	25	4			7	12a	18	9
Sun.	22	m	2	16	28	10	22	m	8	22	19	4
		2		12a	25	10			7	51a	17	11
Mon.	23	m	2	41	27	11	23	m	9	7	18	8
		3		09a	25	1			8	32a	19	6
Tues.	24	m	3	15	26	11	24	m	9	46	19	0
		3		51a	24	5			9	11a	20	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	18 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	7h. 6m	Sunset	5h. 5m
"	19 (Thursday)	"	7h. 6m.	"	5h. 6m
"	20 (Friday)	"	7h. 7m.	"	5h. 6m
"	21 (Saturday)	"	7h. 7m.	"	5h. 7m
"	22 (Sunday)	"	7h. 8m.	"	5h. 7m
"	23 (Monday)	"	7h. 8m.	"	5h. 8m
"	24 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 9m.	"	5h. 8m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 19th. Dec. 3d. 8h. 40.3m. p.m.; First quarter 11d. 8h. 1.4m. a.m. Full Moon 18d. 6h. 47.5m. a.m.; Last quarter 25d. 0h. 0.6m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 18th December 1918, was 30.173 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th December, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the eastern districts. Temperature is below the average both by day and night, the defect being moderate during the day.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Agra. Humidity is generally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are moderately below the average; the deficiency in the latter amounts to 11 deg. at Jhansi.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and west Rajputana. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and generally in Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures and moderately below the average in Rajputana.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in Cutch. Day temperature is generally below normal; night temperature is lower than usual except at coast stations.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half of the division. Humidity is generally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in the northern districts.
The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above the average in the south Konkan. Day temperature is below normal at Ratnagiri; night temperature is in defect at Bombay; but is in excess at Karwar.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are mdoerately to heavily clouded in Hyderabad, but are clear or only lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity remains in defect in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the south Bombay Deccan and moderately so in north-east Hyderabad; night temperature is in moderate or considerable excess in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.
General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in south-east Madras, south Malabar and on the west coast of Ceylon, and in places it has been heavy: Madras reports 1.91in. and Trivandrum 1.85in. A fairly vigorous monsoon prevails in the extreme south of the Peninsula. There is no material alteration in the distribution of temperature. The unsettled conditions noticed yesterday in the Persian Gulf have extended eastwards and skies have become clouded over the greater part of north-west India.
Rainfall is likely to continue in south-east Madras; a few showers may occur in Hyderabad.

SIMPLE TONIC RESTORES STRENGTH TO WEAK MEN AND WOMEN.
FREE PRESCRIPTION.
To regain lost strength, and to restore the vim, vigour and vitality which make life worth living, men and women frequently spend much time and money. Sometimes their efforts are crowned with success, but often they meet with nothing but failure and disappointment. If, however, you will go to your local chemist and ask him to prepare you a bottle according to this recipe: ½ oz. cardamoma compound, 2 ozs. salrado compound, 3 ozs. elixir simplex and 2½ ozs. distilled water, and take one tablespoonful of this just before meals, you will soon note a wonderful improvement in your health. You will sleep better and awaken bright and refreshed. Your nerves will become steady and strong; your brain will act quickly and clearly and, best of all, you will become strong, vigorous and well once more—full of vim, vigour and vitality.

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CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchants

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Estd. 1830.

TREACHER'S WELL-KNOWN

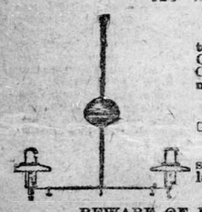
	Rs.
Special Liquer Brandy..	8-8-0 bot.
Flowery Orange Pekoe Tea	2-8-0 lb.
Watson's No. 10 Whisky	5-4-0 bot.
Supari Tooth Paste ..	0-14-0

CHAPMAN'S TRUSS ENABLES NATURE TO RE-UNITE TORN EDGES OF THE RUPTURE

Because it uplifts the rupture to its proper position, unites the edge of the break and making 30 to 40 per cent. cure sure where truss is constantly and permanently kept. A RUPTURE SUFFERER usually finds great relief by holding the rupture with his hand. The CHAPMAN TRUSS is designed to act exactly as the human hand does. It lifts up the Hernia, holds it in position and is comfortable all the time. OUR TRUSS IS CONSTRUCTED according to the thorough anatomical and scientific knowledge and it ensures an upward lift under all circumstances.

GEO. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Specialists.
5, Sandhurst Rd.
Girgaum, Bombay.

MXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Work no Bother.

ONE-SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature, old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES
New Queen's Road, Bombay.

We hold comprehensive stocks of Motor accessories such as Accumulators, Ball Bearings, Body fittings Bolts & Nuts, Box Spanners, Carburetters & parts Castings, Chains, Ford Parts, Hood Cloth, Horns, Hose Pipes & Clips, Jacks, Lamps, Leather Revivers, Lubricants Phosphor Bronze. Press Buttons, Radiators, Raybestos lining, Screw drivers, Shock Absorbers, Spare Parts, Sparking Plugs of every wellknown make, Speedometers, Steel Balls, Stepney wheels, Switches, Tools, Turn Buttons, Tyres, Volt & Ampere Meters, Vulcanizers with their Tools & Materials, etc., etc.

THE LARGEST & MOST RELIABLE HOUSE
Telephone: 2475. Telegrams, "Autoworks."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	500
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	7,000
Mid. Americans Spot	20.77
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	27.35
New York 11 a.m. (As known Liverpool at closing time)	Jan. 26.46; Mar. 25.32; May 24.48; Jan. 26.35; Mar. 24.85
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	19.97+28
Jan.	18.68+23
Feb.	17.68+21
Mar.	17.06+14
Apl.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 13th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	20.69+41
Jan.	18.89+44
Feb.	17.86+35
Mar.	17.28+39
Apl.	16.76 29

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Dec. 13th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	27.30—26

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec 13th.

M.G. Bengal Good	13.91
" " Fully Good	14.66
" " Fine	15.16
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.32
" " " Fully Good	17.07
" " " Fine	17.57
" Broach Good	16.87
" " Fully Good	16.92
" " Fine	17.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec. 13th.

	Bales.
Total actual Export	Nil
Forwarded	53,000
Imports	29,000
Stock	261,000
Actual Weekly Sales	1,000

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.
MANCHESTER MARKET.
There is absence of demand for cloth and yarn.
Water Twist 317
Printers Cloth 90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" " to Continent	19,000
Futures at New York Jan.	28.06+61
" " Mar.	26.87+27
" " May	26.01+31
Spot Cotton at New York	28.75+20
" " Orleans	28.50 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	25.70+35
" " Mar.	24.35+25
Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality)	10¾
Demand Bills	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Dec 13th

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	26 000
" Exports to Great Britian	11 000
" " to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York Jan	25.98— 8
" " March	24.95+ 8
" " May	24.12+10
Spot Cotton at New York	28.80+ 5
" " Orleans	28.50 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan	26.03+23
" " March	24.50+25
Fair Rio Coffee(No. 7 quality)	10¾
Demand Bills	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	155 000
" Exports to Great Britain	64,000
" " to France and Continent ..	52,000
" " to Japan	9,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,410,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,256,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 13th.

Rentes 2½%	63
Bar Silver Spot	46 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" FineTrade Bills 3 months.. ..	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	59¾
Rupee Paper 5½% Nominal	53½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 3%	58½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.97

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec 13th

4½% 1925—1928	£88
3½% 1925—1945	£91½
5% Nat.	£94 9/16

BRITISH [illegible] SECURITIES.

London, Dec. 13th.

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat 80

SEEDS.

Quotations of Cottonseed, Rapeseed, Linseed and Linseed Oil are not permitted by the Government.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£122
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal ..	£117
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	22/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	24/6

Tone:—There are no buyers for near quotations.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec-Jan Sellers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crete Dec. Paid ..	2/4

Tone:—Easier.

FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET
apply to
Annapurna Cooker Co.
Near Cinema, Girgaum,
BOMBAY

BOMBAY MARKTES.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

The tone of the market this morning was steadier and Fully Good Broach April-May opened in the Marwadi bazaar at Rs. 598 and greadually advanced to Rs. 612. After fluctuating between Rs. 612 and Rs. 609 the rate touched Rs. 613 and declined to Rs. 610½, and later on to Rs. 608, which was price at 4 p.m. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 612 and advanced to Rs. 614, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

There has been a fair demand for New Crop ready cotton, chiefly by mills, and prices are steadier.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	619
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan ..	506
Fine Oomras	.. ..	562

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 18TH DEC. 1918.

		Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May ..	612
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Dec.-Jan ..	498
Fine M. G. Oomras	" ..	550
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	" ..	516

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

Ready quotations.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Delivery.
Bengal M. G.	520	505	490	Ready.
Sind-Punjab M. G. ..	510	495	480	"
Khamgaon Akola M. G. ..		505		"
Kandesh M. G.		535		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th Dec 1918.

Cotton	10,438 bales.
Wheat	5,624 Gwts
Linseed	24 653 "
Rape, &c.	5 701 "
Gingellyseed	3,918 "
Poppyseed	525 "
Aromacasts	6,815 "
Castorseed	361 "
Rice	1 542 "
Myrabolians	2,336 "
Dadensseed	14 521 "
Mowrasseed	138 "
Gram	296 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Dec. 18th—5-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35 ..	78 0 0	11 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30 ..	78 0 0	11 0 0
" Karachi Bazzar	76 0 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 14 0
" " Cawnpore ..	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	12 8 0	12 14 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
" " Thin	12 6 0	12 14 0
Teelseed White 85-15	105 0 0	20 5 0
" Gajar 75-25	90 0 0	13 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	78 0 0	15 8 0
" Black	75 0 0	15 2 0
Poppyseed, White	15 10 0	16 0 0
Groundnut	95 0 0	19 0 0
Mowrasseed	..	..
Barley	..	..
Castorseed	..	..
Forwards	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May.	9 5 3	
Linseed May	14 9 3	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 18th.
Rate per 1-6.

	Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 4
Shapurji No. 10	0 15 8
Simplex No. 10	0 15 0
Currimbhais No. 12½	1 0 8
Light Houses No. 64	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 18th.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphs	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 1
90 Acceptance 3 m/s.	1 6 6½
Fcs. Demand	103½
American Dollars	279½
Hongkong "	223½
Shnaghai	342½
Japan	149
Singapore	197½
Market Steady.	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 147.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 143.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 349.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 247.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279¾.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. Loan 1929-17 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 85.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 83.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92½.

The following are the Bank Rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

There were no transactions in the market to-day on account of the Annual General Meeting and the death of a certified broker.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Madhowji 1923, Fazal 667-8, Crescent 200, Currimbhoy 332-8, Pearl 505, Simplex 657-8, By. Uniteds 812-8, Finlay 420, Kohinoor 1,115, Century 375, Tata Ord. 221-4, Tata Old Defd. 965, Alcocks 780, Swan 520.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	Bombay, Dec. 18th Total up-to-date.
War Bonds Rs. 33,450-0..	Rs. 22,98,925-0
Cash Certificates " 5,735-0..	" 7,25,772-0
Total Rs. .. 39,185-0..	Rs. 30,24,697-0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 18.

S.S. Celebes Maru—Nemoto—Kobe, Nov. 9.
S.S. Turbo—Sinclair—Rangoon, Dec. 6.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 18.

S.S. Gregory Apcar—Ellis—Coconada.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 18th December, 1918.

Shed.	Steamer	Tons.	Destination	Date	Agent
PRINCES DOCK:					
A.	Burrumbeet ..	1561	N. F.	..N. F.	..D R I M
C & R	City of Madrid ..	3135	Calcutta	20-12-18	Graham & Co
D & E	City of Delhi ..	2836	N F	19-12-18..	M M & Co
G	Linga ..	856	..	..	..M M & Co
H.	E J Spence ..	578	Calcutta	..N F	..D B Khan (Off-side)
M	Lightning..	2122	N. F.	..N. F.	..M M & Co
M.	Jehangir ..	2561	..	..	..R I M
O.	Fanestrand ..	2120	N F	..N F	..Cox Shipping Agency
P.	St. Geran ..	500	Mauritius	..N F	..M B Kaisha
Q.	Tunaxincka .	1325	Busrah	19-12-18..	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL:					
	Kaveri ..	553	N F	..	..N F
	Ponani ..	552	Bhawnagar	..	18-12-18 } BSN&Co
	Sabarmati ..	523	N F	..	..N F }
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Loyalty ..	5934	2/3days	..	18 12-18..D R I M
VICTORIA DOCK:					
3	Saigon Maru	2771	Marseilles	24-12-18	..O S Kaisha
7	Lhasa ..	960	..	N F	N F ..M M & Co
8	Purnea ..	2127	..	N F	N F ..M M & Co
9	Gregory Apcar	2561	..	N F	N F ..M M & Co
10	Banka ..	4164	..	N F	N F ..T. Morrison & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 3..	2342	..	N F	N F H S Shustary
15	Toyo Maru..	2283	P Gulf	NF..	N F..H S Shustry
16	Shushtar ..	1718	Suez ..	..	N F.. P G S N&Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
8	Eastern ..	2.72	London	20-12-18	..Dir. R I M
9	Barrda ..	1894	N F	24-12-18	..M M & Co
10	Hanyang ..	1207	China	24-12-18	..Dir. R I M
11	Japan ..	3806	Karachi	23-12-18	..M M & Co
12	Chybassa ..	3992	London	23-12-18	..M M & Co
13	Kepong ..	1?22	N F	N F	..Dir. R I M
Jetty	Dongola..	4742	Suez	N F N F	..M M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK					
	Torilla ..	5995	24/48 hrs.	19-12-18..	M M & Co
	Queda ..	7773	..	N F N F	..M M & Co

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Japan for Karachi.
Steamer Chybassa for London, etc.
Steamer Turbo for Rangoon.

S.S Celebes Maru:—The O. S. Kaisha steamer Celebes Maru, 4,267 tons, Captain M. Nemoto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, which port she left on 9th ultimo, with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

S.S. Turbo:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's steamer Turbo, 2,878 tons, Captain H. L. W. Sinclair, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on 6th instant, with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

S.S. Gregory Apcar:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Gregory Apcar, 2,466 tons, Captain H. G. Ellis, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Coconada, with ballast.

S.S. Kosoku Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kosoku Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 17th instant, and due here at noon on Sunday the 22nd December, 1918.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 14th Dec. 1918.

		Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th Dec. 1918..			
G.I.P. Rly		23,89 300	2,17,51,928
A.D.C. Rly		76.000	7,70,127
B.K. Rly		4.800	40 636
C.B. Rly		5 900	52.708
	Total ..	24,76,000	2,26,15,459
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th Dec. 1917			
G.I.P. Rly		24,42.540	2,22,52,701
A.D.C. Rly		75,081	6,49,846
B.K. Rly		3.891	31.061
C.B. Rly		5,912	53,359
	Total ..	25,27,124	2,29.86.965
Inc. or Dec.	G.I.P. Rly	—53.240	—5 09 773
	A.D.C Rly	+919	+1,20 343
	B.K. Rly	+1,209	+9 815
	C.B. Rly	—12	—651

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs:	Total to date. Rs:
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th Dec. 1918 ..	29,300	1,56 497
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th Dec. 1917	14,550	1,42,087
Increase or Decrease	+5,750	+14,410

Bhand Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs:
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th Dec. 1918 ..	2,300	19,049
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th Dec. 1917	1,789	14,870
Increase or Decrease	+511	+4,179

Pachora Jamner Railway.
(Pachora to Pahur)

	Total for the week. Rs:	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th Dec 1918 ..	1,300	10,905
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th Dec. 1917.	..	..
Increase or Decrease. ..	..	..

Note—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Oct. 1918

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

RAILWAYS.	For Sept. 1918.	Increase + or decrease — compared with Sept. 1917.	From 1st April to 30th Sept 1918.	Increase + or decrease — compared with corresponding period of 1917.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	+ Rs
Tapti Valley ..	1,22,833	+21,923	8,94,130	1,72,384
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	31,915	+16,729	2,40,450	+44,976
Ahmedabad Dholka ..	12,170	+2,142	75,309	—3,292
Guzerat ..	27,501	+6,169	1,95,601	+31,554
Central Provinces Railways E. M. Y. & P. A. Sections.	56,921	+15,696	3,79,547	+96,897

RAILWAYS.	For week ended 30th Nov 1918.	Increase + or decrease — compared with corresponding week of 1917.	From 1st Oct. 1918 to 30th Nov. 1918	Increase + or decrease — compared with corresponding period of 1917.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar Patti	2,300	+264	75,800	—2,05:
Sialkot-Narowal	1,000	—472	24,260	—1,596
Mandee-Bhow..	5,100	+446	25,200	—780

TOYS

We are now showing a huge assortment of **TOYS** specially ordered out for this season and which we have just unpacked. When you are coming to us to buy your

Xmas Gifts !

DON'T FAIL TO BRING THE KIDDIES ALONG WITH YOU

The Japanese Museum

opp. Messrs. EVANS FRASER & Co.

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ELIXIR ALLYLENE CO.
AND
ELIXIR GUAIACOL CO.
PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE FOR
INFLUENZA & PNEUMONIA
STOCK TO-DAY FOR THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC THAT IS THREATENING.
THOUSANDS WERE SAVED IN THE LAST EPIDEMIC.
Can be had at all Chemists or from
SOLE AGENTS:—
S. RAMCHANDRA RAO
BOMBAY No. 7.

HERE'S HEALTH, STRENGTH AND LONGEVITY FOR YOU.

(NO MORE CHRONIC DISEASE AND EARLY DEATH)

Men and women, we can change you into a quite new being, no matter how old, weak, and sick you are. Here is a nature way of rejuvenating mind and body, of banishing pain and suffering, of rebuilding supreme health and energy. Have a new body, new blood, new vigor, energized nerves and muscles, revitalized organs. Be a human dynamo charged with radiant energy, vibrant vitality, vigorous health, pulsating nerve, and regenerated sex-force. A drugless method recently discovered. Particulars free.

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BENARES CITY.

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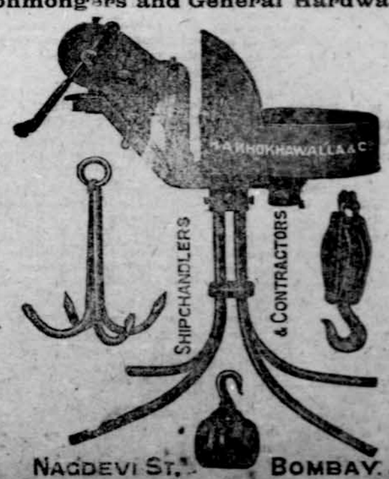

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Telegrams "PIPING." *Telephone* No. 710.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' WELCOME.

HOUSING PROBLEMS OF THE CITY.

H. E. ON NEED FOR MUTUAL FAITH.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, was presented with addresses at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, yesterday, by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce deputation consisted of the following members of the Committee:—

The Hon. Mr. S. J. Gillum (Deputy Chairman), Mr. I. B. Bennett, Mr. G. H. Bowman, Mr. J. H. Fyfe, Mr. Ralph Kidd, Mr. Nigel F. Paton, Mr. A. J. Raymond, Mr. R. Woollcombe, Sir Robert Aitkin, Sir Thomas Birkett and Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse (Secretary).

Mr. Cowie, Private Secretary to his Excellency, introduced the Hon. Mr. Gillum, the head of the deputation, to his Excellency and Mr. Gillum then read out the following address:—

"May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Committee of Bombay Chamber of Commerce, desire on behalf of the members and of the commercial community generally to offer a most cordial welcome to your Excellency on your arrival in India as Governor of the Bombay Presidency. The Presidency may congratulate itself on the appointment of one who has already rendered many services to the British Empire, and is also no stranger to the East.

It is a source of keen satisfaction to us to be able to associate with your Excellency's arrival in this Country the dawn of a victorious peace. The aftermath of war will bring with it many and varied problems difficult of solution, but we have every confidence that these will be resolutely faced during your Excellency's term of office.

While offering you every good wish on your assumption of Office and assuring you of our support and assistance at all times, we must express our regret that you should immediately be confronted with difficulties arising from the partial failure of the South-West Monsoon, which has resulted in scarcity in many districts. The position has been aggravated by an unprecedented death-rate, due to widespread sickness, but it is satisfactory to be able to state that this has now abated.

The town and island of Bombay with an area of only 14,575 acres has a population, according to the last census, of about one million inhabitants. This number has largely increased during the war by reason of this port being a base for supplying the forces operating in Mesopotamia and East Africa. The Bombay Improvement Trust have several schemes on hand for the better housing of the working classes and relieving congested areas, and it is hoped that the money and materials which are so urgently required for this purpose will be more freely forthcoming now that hostilities have ceased.

We cannot too strongly emphasise that Bombay is a city of great and growing importance, both as an industrial centre and also because of its shipping and commerce. Before the war its foreign trade in merchandise had reached the value of Rs. 130 crores. Having regard to the limited space available for residential purposes, it is beyond doubt that the problems of better housing for all classes and improved communications are in the forefront of the questions demanding attention. Without wishing to belittle the steps that have already been taken, we believe that a more active policy on the part of Government will be necessary to insure developments proceeding on the proper lines.

We also desire to extend to Lady Lloyd a very cordial welcome. We trust her Excellency will enjoy the best of health, and we feel sure that she will be interested in the many philanthropic institutions which have been established for the benefit of the Presidency generally."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor, replying to the address, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—The cordial welcome which you have just offered to me has afforded me very real pleasure and I thank you very heartily for the kind expressions of goodwill to which you have just given utterance. It is a matter of deep regret to me that a moment so full of pride and relief at our great victory should be clouded over with anxieties with regard to food scarcity and sickness. I can only hope that the distress will be limited and that the efforts which will be made by the Government to deal with the situation will alleviate distress and moderate suffering. If we have not yet actually achieved peace, we have at any rate got the only constituent of peace essential to us, namely, irrevocable and complete victory. The heavy task is now laid upon us all of repairing the social and economic ravages of war and of vindicating the great principles for which we have fought and for which so many have given their lives. Prominent among these is the social well-being of the great masses of the people. I am therefore all the more impressed with the stress that you lay in your Address on the housing problem of Bombay. If this question is to be taken in hand without undue delay Government will need the co-operation and assistance of bodies concerned. As soon, therefore, as I am more fully informed of the scope and nature of the problem I shall hope to give all the assistance that the Government can properly do towards the satisfaction of this difficulty. I have heard of the munificence and energy with which your Chamber and the commercial community has supported the war and of the lavish assistance both of time and money which you have given. I congratulate you warmly on what you have done in the past. But to-day we look to the future. Vast fields of new enterprise are opening before you now of which I am confident your Chamber and the trades you represent will be able to take full advantage. I have in the past taken a keen interest in the great politic and economic problems of some of these fields of enterprise and I shall watch your progress and success with sympathy and interest. You can at all times rely upon my warm support for all sound commercial enterprises tending to the advancement and prosperity of the peoples of this Presidency. In conclusion, let me thank you very sincerely for the welcome you have given to Lady Lloyd. She will, I can assure you, spare no pains to identify herself with and assist the many benevolent institutions of which this City is rightly proud. Gentlemen,—I know that in losing my distinguished predecessor this Presidency has experienced a great loss. I can only say to you that I shall do my utmost to fill the place as well as it is in my power to do, and I hope that from this day forward we may work together with harmony and energy for the economic and social prosperity of this City and this Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Gillum then introduced the other members of the deputation to his Excellency who shook hands with each of them.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S ADDRESS.

Subsequently the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau presented an address to his Excellency.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau deputation consisted of the following members of the Committee:—

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, (Chairman); Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit (Vice-Chairman); the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; the Hon. Mr. Purushottamdas Thakordas; Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey; Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thakersey; Mr. Manu Subedar; Mr. Motilal Vallabhjee; Mr. Motilal Kanji; Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Zaveri; Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden; Mr. Moolji Haridas; Mr. Narandas Purushottam; Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji; Mr. Naranji Haribhai (Grain Merchants' Association); Mr. Laxmichand M. Khokhani (The Bombay Shroff Association); Mr. S. B. Bilimoria (The Professional Accountants' Association); and Mr. J. K. Mehta, (Secretary).

Mr. Cowie introduced to his Excellency the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, the head of the deputation, who read out the following address:—

"May it please your Excellency,

We, the President and Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, a body representing the large mercantile interests of the Indian community of Bombay, beg leave to offer our cordial welcome to your Excellency on your landing here to take charge of the Governorship of this Presidency. We have also great pleasure in tendering a hearty welcome to her Excellency Lady Lloyd.

It must be a matter of sincere gratification to your Excellency as it is to all of us that your arrival here coincides with the successful termination of the world-wide War that the British Empire and her Allies had to wage against the militarism of Germany and the Central States. It is a matter of pride to us that our country has ungrudgingly and cheerfully rendered all the assistance that she could to the Empire in winning this War. We in Bombay, Sir, besides contributing our share to the assistance given by this country in achieving this result, have reason to take legitimate pride in having played a very important part as the military base in this country in making all supply and transport arrangements for the outgoing troops and providing medical assistance and relief to the incoming wounded soldiers.

In the work of reconstruction after the War, many important problems relating to commerce and industry will come up for the consideration of your Excellency in the near future. There is a unanimous feeling in the commercial community of this country that fiscal autonomy is essential for the protection of Indian trade and industrial interests. In all these various matters we hope we shall have your Excellency's support.

We have read with genuine interest your Excellency's speech during the debate in the House of Commons on the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. It showed your Excellency's sincere sympathy with the aspirations of our countrymen which, we feel confident, will go on increasing as your Excellency comes more and more into contact with the people. We also trust that your Excellency's experience of Parliamentary and public life in Great Britain will enable you to bring to bear a broad and sympathetic outlook on all questions relating to the improvement of the moral and material condition if the Presidency. As there is to be established Provincial Autonomy under the new administrative reforms outlined by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, the local Government will have to deal more closely with commercial and industrial matters of this Presidency; and we earnestly hope that the interests of Indian commerce and industries will receive careful and favourable consideration at your Excellency's hands.

We desire to bring to your Excellency's notice the fact that particularly during the later stages of the War the prices of all materials and even of the bare necessaries of life have kept abnormally high owing to War conditions. This has been a source of great hardship to the poorer classes.

The present grave agricultural situation has unfortunately tended to increase the distress. As your Excellency is aware, the greater portions of Gujarat, the Deccan and the Konkan have had very little rain with the result that almost famine conditions prevail in these districts.

Owing to these circumstances and the disorganisation that follows the sudden ending of a great War, a severe depression in trade and industry has already set in; and we realize that during the first year of your regime, your Excellency's hands will be full of difficult problems of food-shortage, famine and general trade depression. All these will require careful handling and we beg to assure your Excellency of the whole-hearted assistance of this Chamber and of the entire Indian commercial community.

We beg once more to tender to your Excellency and Lady Lloyd a cordial welcome with best wishes for your health during your stay in this country; and we fervently hope that in the great task now lying before you, your Excellency's efforts will be attended with success for the advancement and welfare of the Presidency."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor, replying to the address, said:—

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau:—

I am very glad to have this early opportunity of meeting you and the Members of your Society, numbering as it does many of the most prominent Indian Merchants in Bombay and I thank you very warmly on Lady Lloyd's behalf as well as my own for the welcome you have given me upon my assumption of the high office to which his Majesty the King-Emperor has done me the honour of appointing me.

It is, as you say, the greatest gratification to me to think that the opening of my term of office in this Presidency coincides so happily with the close of the war and the triumphant achievement of victory over our enemies. You have just cause for pride in the splendid contribution of men, money and material which India has furnished to the Empire, and not least in the part that this great City and Presidency has played. Bombay has mobilised to the full all its energy, its wealth and its powers of organisation in that great cause. The faith of India in the Empire and the unswerving faith of the Empire in India has been nobly justified by your efforts and determination.

The problems of war must now give way before the problems of peace. That these will present many difficulties I do not doubt, but I am sure that if we face them with the same mutual confidence and courage that brought us victory in war we shall succeed in the same degree in their solution. I have already stated in public that the Secretary of State's declaration of August 20th, 1917, has my real and unqualified support. Let me say how much India's attitude of order, sympathy and help during the war has been responsible for quickening the desire of the Imperial Parliament soberly but definitely to satisfy India's aspirations for self-government in the Empire. Two ingredients are however essential to the carrying out of all great reform schemes. The first is mutual faith, faith on the part of the Government in the goodwill of those who seek reforms, accompanied by faith on the part of the people in Government's sincere and real intentions. The other necessary ingredient is the recognition on the parts of all concerned that the problem is a really complex one, insoluble by mere talk and only to be satisfied by the rugged operation of all the best brains of the country upon a difficult but splendid problem. I recognise too that the interests of Indian commerce and industry will need, and will receive at my hands sympathetic and studied attention and I shall always be anxious to do all that I can to assist the legitimate expansion and the welfare of Indian trade.

HIGH PRICES.

I am very sorry indeed to hear that high prices caused hardship to the poorer classes of the community and that grave agricultural scarcity tends to aggravate this unfortunate situation. I understand, however, that one source of hardship has been removed by the Rents Act recently passed by my predecessor's Government. The prices of every necessity of life can however only be checked in the increase to the supplies available. I understand that measures have already been taken to provide facilities for bringing the rice from Burma and grain from other parts of India and I am glad to have the assurance of so prominent and influential a body as yourselves that you will assist whole-heartedly in the bringing in of supplies for the poorer classes of the people.

I am afraid that some depression in trade and industry is an inevitable if temporary result of a long period of war conditions. With the resumption, however, of the normal activities of civil life I trust that an improvement may be looked for. The victories of war have also opened out large fields in Africa and Mesopotamia for your industry. The great trading communities of Western India have in the past years shown their enterprise and energy in so many parts of Africa and Asia that I am confident that they will not be behind hand in seizing these new opportunities which should bring benefit and wealth, both to India and to the countries with whom you trade.

Gentlemen,—In conclusion I thank you again for your kindly welcome to Lady Lloyd and myself and I assure you that the wide interests and welfare of your important Chamber will always have the sympathetic attention of my Government.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta presented the members of the deputation to his Excellency, who shook hands with each of them. Then the proceedings terminated.

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For particulars apply in your handwriting this paper to the Secretary, 28, Grey Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 5-30 p.m.

Public addresses on "Home Rule" by Messrs. Horniman, Jamnadas Telang, Vibhakar and Mavji, Dana Bunder, near Musjid Bridge, Mandvi. 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.

Homeward English Mail closes G. P. O., 12 noon.

SUNDAY, Dec. 22.

Mails for Museat, Jask, Bandarabbas, Bubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni close G. P. O., 8 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Cinema: at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	19 0	11
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	16 40	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	13
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Northern Express	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21

BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.). will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. S. Nagoya which left London on the 4th instant and has on board the mails of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bandar-abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 8 a.m., on Sunday, the 22nd instant. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 21st December, 1918.

HOMEWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

It is notified that the next Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday, the 20th instant. Registered letters will be accepted up to 10 a.m. the same day. No parcel mails will be despatched. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The second batch of 30 volunteers consisting of Deccan, Bombay Young and Home Rule Volunteer Corps, left for Delhi yesterday by B. B. & C. I. Railway Punjab Mail, under Mr. H. A. Hasan.

The volunteers of the local different Corps are requested to attend to-night in uniform at Masjid Bridge, Dana Bunder, at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

2ND BENE ISRAEL CONFERENCE.

The 2nd Bene-Israel Conference will hold its sittings in the Israelite High School, Mazagon, on the 24th, 25th and 26th instant. Dr. E. Moses will preside.

SHETH GOKULDAS TEJPAL SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The above college has now been extended and arrangements have been made for the teaching of Siddhant, Jyotish and Baddhant Nyaya. Nyaya Acharya Pandit Simheshwar Mishra of Benares and Jyotish Acharya Pandit Chaturbhuj Shastree of Jeypur will teach the two new subjects. No fees are charged.

WILSON COLLEGE SOCIAL UNION.

Under the auspices of the Wilson College Social Union, a fund has been started in order to aid famine-stricken people. The public are requested to contribute towards the fund handsomely. Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Wilson College Social Union, Wilson College, Chaupaty.

ANNUAL FEAST OF ST. JEROME,

The annual feast of St. Jerome at Kasi-Ghodbunder will be celebrated on the 26th instant. Masses at 9, 10, and 11-30. The nearest route is via Borivli where conveyance can be had.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Temperance Club, Mr. Patwardhan will give a demonstration on Ramayan with the help of a magic lantern to-day at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Nabab's Chawl, Chunabhatti, Lamington Road. After the demonstration, Mr. L. B. Nayak will speak on Temperance.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR HINDU LADIES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association an elocution competition for Hindu ladies will be held today from 5 to 8 p.m. Subject:—(Guinarathi) "In what manner should the domestic and national duties be distributed among men and women at the present time?" (Gujarathi and Marathi)—"Education of girls and early marriages" or "Which is the source of real beauty? Virtue or fine dress?" The meeting is open to the public.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

TUESDAY'S MORTALITY: 224.

A total of 224 deaths was reported in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, as compared with 101 on the corresponding day of 1917 and 85 in 1916. There were 75 attacks and 62 deaths from cholera. No case of small-pox was reported.

"THE DELHI CONGRESS."

MR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.

"The Delhi Congress" was the subject of an address by Mr. G. S. Arundale last night at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Mr. B. G Horniman presiding. There was a large audience present, the hall being packed to the full

Mr. Horniman in troducing the lecturer said that it was usual on such occasions to say that no words of the Chairman were needed to introduce the lecturer. He remembered when he was a very young reporter he had to report a function where policemen were to be presented with medals. The gentlemen who had to introduce the personage who was going to present the medals said that Mr. So and So was too well-known to them all to need any introduction. The audience consisted entirely of policemen (laughter). Mr. Arundale was certainly well-known to the police (laughter), and he believed he was well-known to them all. And the fact that he was well-known to the police gave then additional confidence in him (cheers), because they felt sure that Mr. Arundale would not have been so well looked after by the police if he had not been guilty of the crime of patriotism and independence (cheers.) Then they had Mr. Arundale's solemn assurance a few days ago that he was not a candidate for the Governorship of Bombay (laughter). That gave them additional confidence in him (cheers.) He (the speaker) had not felt quite sure before that if Mr. Arundale had been offered the Governorship and a peerage he might not have been a little weak and accepted it (laughter). But now they laughter and applause). There were other night they had every confidence in him laughter and (applause)- There were other reasons—if he was not a candidate for the Governorship of Bombay, he was a candidate for the people's confidence (cheers).

MR. ARUNDALE

Mr. Arundale said he was very glad to see Mr. Horniman in the chair as Bombay was so full of rumours about people's appearance and disappearance that one did not know that one's best friends might disappear the next day, but they could feel that Mr. Horniman was secure for the rest of the lecture during the night (laughter). The Chairman had said the speaker was not desirous of a governorship of Bombay. It was not a peerage that he was likely to be offered, but it was the disappear-age (loud laughter), which was another name for internment (laughter). He knew nothing about the Delhi Congress, and he wanted to lecture on "National Education" as he knew something of it, but everybody was so political in Bombay that they wanted a political lecture, and he was, therefore, speaking on "The Delhi Congress". He was in Bombay on the memorable December 11; he was outside the Town Hall, and he sometimes wondered whether it was possible to divert the minds of the Bombay audience from the recent question to the larger question of the Delhi Congress—of the whole Indian people—Moslems, Hindus, Parsis, etc. Unless they minded their own affairs and showed the bureaucracy that the people knew what they were about in regard to their local affairs, it was impossible to deal with national affairs which was the sum total of local affairs. They were working out the scheme of ultra-Moderates when they had such a scene on the 11th December, and when the people wanted to decide the question of local self-determination. They ought to feel a deep interest in the Delhi Congress, because they had expressed their will in no uncertain manner in Bombay with regard to the administration of "bad-ministration" of Lord Willingdon. It was said that the war was over, but they did not know anything about it. There was armistice in Europe, but there was no armistice in India. War between the bureaucracy and democracy was still going on; they had not accepted the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and the last Bombay Congress almost rejected the Scheme. And that was the rejecting of the armistice offered by Mr. Montagu. Whilst there was a peace in Europe, the were not going to have a peace in India, unless they got their rights, and that was why they were likely to miss some of their leaders. But it was the policy of the bureaucracy to look about before they took a leap, and if they took the speaker's advice, although he was not sent for to the Government House (laughter), he would ask them to pause before they took a leap.

SHAM OF "REPRESENTATION" AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

The war was still going on in Europe there was an armistice and there was a Peace Conference, and India was going to be "represented" in the same old, old way, which they did not want to see repeated. If there was to be a representative at the Peace Conference they would like to have Lok. Tilak (cheers) instead of Sir S. P. Sinha, who was a very good man indeed, but he had not the confidence of the people of India. India was not going to be represented at all at the Peace Conference. They would not be able to get there such leaders as Mr. Horniman (cheers), Mr. Jinnah (cheers) or Mr. Jamnadas (cheers), except people who had no business to be there (laughter). The Delhi Congress was, therefore, going to be the most momentous congress for the simple reason that there was going to be a Peace Conference in Europe. There were the Czechs—he himself did not know how the word was pronounced, but Mr. Horniman would be able to do that as he had been corrected many times by the printer's devil (loud laughter). The speaker thought the word might be pronounced as cheques (laughter), although he did not know much about cheques. Everybody was going to have self-determination, Poland and all other countries, but only poor *little* India was not going to have it (laughter). As the crow flew the distance between India and England was about three to four thousand miles, so owing to the aerial communication they were really nearer to England now, and the Peace Conference would hear India's thunderous voice, whether the Peace Conference wanted to hear it or not (cheers). And how was that going to be done? What were they going to do to make their voices heard in these critical times? So far as India was concerned there was no armistice and there was still war, although it might be peaceful, and India must make its voice heard inspite of the Montagu-Reform Scheme. They had to make themselves heard not by shouting out their loudest, but by sustained shouting.

STRENGTH OF THE PEOPLE.

They could shout for a short time, but they must shout for a long time, and that was the work before the Congress. The complaint against the old Congress was that they went to sleep during the whole year and did nothing after doing some work for two or three days. They were making a tremendous effort for two or three days, with their various Conferences and Congresses, and listened to interminably dreary speeches, and only the Subjects Committee gave them any idea that w r was still going on in India. After five days, however, they said they need not do anything more about the whole thing. They were, however, very fortunate in Bombay because they had their pinpricks such as the Kaira scandal. They had a special affair that had helped them a good deal—they had Lord Willingdon's "bad-ministration." That kept thoroughly alive unlike other parts of the country. (Laughter.) They could not do any service to their country, unless they thought of it in their spare time. (Cheers.) The fate of India would be decided next year or not at all. (Cheers); if the majority of them meant business and dragged the minority along with them. (Cheers.) It only meant a will, for there were the numbers behind the will and if they organised themselves for victory it was sure to come to them. They should think carefully what they were to do. The strength of the bureaucracy was not real—it depended upon the peoples' inactivity and not upon their activity. If the people became active the bureaucracy's strength would disappear like smoke in the air. (Cheers.) If they were strong, the people might think that they were inactive, and not active; that they were retreating and not advancing. There was the Secretary of State, whom they had brought out to Bombay—for he did not come by himself. (Laughter.) The people said that even a Secretary of State should know something about India. (Loud laughter.) The speaker did not mean to say that he or Mr. Horniman made him come to India. (Laughter.) If it was possible for Mr. Horniman to do so, Mr. Montagu would not come, for they might put Mr. Horniman in a dungeon. Mr. Montagu was the nurse and he thought that the baby. India was crying upstairs. (Laughter); he went up to the nursery and saw that instead of a baby it was a sturdy child. (Cheers.) Then there were the interned three, very distinguished persons. (Laughter.) There was Mrs. Besant, Mr. Wadia and there was somebody else. (Laughter.) They were like beautiful teeth in the mouth of the Government of Madras. (Laughter) and the latter said they were very beautiful teeth for them to remove. (Laughter.) But they were removed by the people of India, by the enormous meetings held all over India. Then there was the Kaira struggle; the power was in the hands of the people of India. (Cheers) and they must make the bureaucracy feel that they had the power in their hands. Then there was the indenture system, and it was due to the action of the ladies that it was removed. (Cheers); then there was the Champaran trouble; there was the organisation of labour, and many other things. The workmen in Madras were standing up to their employes just as the workmen did formerly in England.

NECESSITY OF GOOD LEADERSHIP.

Then they had their meeting on December 11, which "The Times of India" sad was a most successful meeting because Messrs. Jinnah, Horniman, and Jamnadas were there to lead them. They must realise that without good leadership there could not be any success. Without true leadership no success at all was possible. And they must be infinitely thankful that in this country, leaving aside the ultra-Moderates, there was a large number of responsible leaders who knew how to lead the people of Bombay. (Cheers.) There was one Englishman among them, one of the speaker's compatriots. (Cheers); they were brown in their hearts, although they were white in their skins. (Cheers.) They thought that it was to the interest of England that India should be free. (Cheers.) Others were Little Englanders, while Mr. Horniman and the speaker were the "Big Englanders" Mr. Horniman was not altogether a *persona grata* in the Bombay Yacht Club, or other fashionable places, where they spent a lot of the tax-payers' money. Bureaucracy was powerful because it was organised. If the bureauecracy did anything wrong they would get a wigging in private but in the public they would say that they had done nothing wrong and that everything was proper. (Laughter.) So the bureaucracy did nothing wrong; he characterised them as the fifth caste the white brahmin caste. Christianity was favoured at the expense of other religions. Then there was the question of Hindu-Moslem unity and there was Mr. Jinnah leading the Hindus in the Bombay Presidency; he was more dear to the Hindus because he was not a Hindu, and because he had led them to victory. It was not religion that disunited them in any way.

UNEQUIVOCAL RE-ASSERTION OF H. R. RESOLUTION.

Coming to the work before the Delhi Congress, the speaker said it would have to reassert the Home Rule resolution unequivocally. It was quite possible to unite all parties in India under one flag, but he did not think it was possible to bring all the parties for there might be a small microscopic minority wanting to remain outside, and they could remain outside. But the will of the majority must be enforced. They must now sacrifice everything for unity, for it might be a drag. They must reassert their old resolution that Indian citizens must be equal to citizens in other parts of the British Empire, as was stated by the East India Company in 1669. when Charles I had the misfortune to lose his head in more than one sense. Since that year India had not advanced, but they had gone back. They must reassert that principle and bring back their Charter. Indian citizenship must mean equal to that of British citizenship. Then they had to reject the Montagu-Chelmesford Reforms. The only objection to the scheme was that the purse remained in the English pocket, instead of in the Indian pocket (laughter.)

WANTED: POWER OF THE PURSE.

They were only copying their masters and saying that they should have their own money in their own hands and in their own pockets (laugter). They wanted to manage their own affairs and the Montagu proposals would not allow them to do that. simply because if the power of the purse were to come into their hands, the poor bureaucrats would be no where (laughter). Home Rule Government would fulfil its obligations. Another thing was that Ordinances should not be made, so that the law of the country might go to sleep (laughter.) They must have no ordinances which had pressed them so much during the first few years. He admitted that Lord Sydenham had a stake in India, because he drew his pension perhaps (laughter). That must be their attitude at the Delhi Congress. When people said that India was not fit for self-Government they were people who belonged to the day before yesterday (laughter); they were anti-diluvian. Indians must be free and not slaves. India might have a child body, but England was a later creation than India. They were a tiny little place compared to India. India was older than other countries in the world. It was said that India might misuse her freedom, but many countries had done that and even England had done that. The Moderates were out of date, at least the ultra-Moderates were. They were like fruit which was overripe (laughter). They were the fruit of an education that ought to have been long ago doubtful value in these modern days. (cheers.) They were a little bit out of date. Some of them must be forgotten unless for their past services to the country, but it was no use playing the same old old tune to the country, of which it was tried. They must resort to the fourth *ashrama* like good Hindus and retire. (laughter.) They were good for their own times, but they were not good for the present time. Mr. Horniman was an exception (cries of "He is not old"). Well then he was not old (luaghter). Mrs. Besant was 71, although she was younger in her energies than any of them (cheers.) The Moderates said that India should go forward step by step, as they did themselves (laughter). They wanted India to totter like themselves (laughter), but India was not going to do so. They were the fruit of that bad old system of education.

"MUST BE PERSISTENT AND INSISTENT."

Indians must demand rights which they had not got; they must be persistent and insistent. They wanted to say that India wanted Home Rule; they did not want the bureaucracy to be dominant, but they had not the least objection to their being subdominant (laughter.) Indians had no objection to their servants being servants and being kept in their place (laughter.) Lord Sydenham had said that he was a trustee (shame.) Yes, of course. Although he was a trustee he was a beneficiary of the will under the law. What they had to realise about Lord Sydenham was that he was a foreigner, had been a foreigner, and would always remain a foreigner (laughter). The speaker would like to ask him whether he had sat on the ground and eaten his food like an Indian (laughter). Unless they knew Indian ways and manners they would not be able to realise their feelings. They were the little Englanders, who always thought of going Home on furlough. The Home Rulers wanted them to go on furlough—perpetual furlough (loud laughter).

JOINT PETITION TO THE THRONE.

Another thing at the Delhi Congress was to make England realise that India had spent both money and lives to help England. But the bureaucrats said it was bargaining; but was not England doing that? What about the freedom of the seas? His British blood boiled at that question? Why should Indians give much and get so little? should Indians give much and get so little.

Another point was that they should draft a joint—the Congress and the League—petition to the King-Emperor and brushing aside the crooked ways of the bureaucrats go direct to the foot of the throne, for the King had the deepest sympathy for India (cheers). He would not be deaf to an appeal from the people of India, whom he cherished in his heart (loud cheers). Nothing short of Home Rule would satisfy the Indian and they must reassert that at Delhi Congress.

Mr. Mowji Gowindji in thanking the President and Mr. Arundale said they would not forget what he had told them. They would always cherish it in their hearts and put it into practice.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received an Address from the Chamber of Commerce and from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at the Secretariat on Wednesday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by Mr. Orr on Wednesday afternoon drove round the North of the island to inspect some of areas and roads dealt with by the Improvement Trust.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Wednesday evening.

There will be two meetings of the Viceroy's Executive Council in Calcutta.

Mr. J. H. Stone, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has been permitted to retire from public service with effect from the 13th instant.

THE INDIAN COLLEGE ENGINEERS' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Association will be held a No. 9 Talkatora Road, Delhi on Friday the 27th and Saturday the 28th December 1918, from 12 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day.

HOTEL MAJESTIC ASSAULT CASE.

WHEELER GETS FIVE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

NO SHRED OF EVIDENCE AGAINST COMPLAINANT.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston gave judgment in the case in which Captain Cecil Webb-Johnstone R. A. M. C., charged Richard Wheeler an American dancer with theft of a photograph valued at Rs. 5 and with causing him grievous hurt.

Mr. H. A.. H. Payne appeared for the prosecution and Mr. W. L. Weldon, Mr. V. F. Vicaji, and Mr. B. J. Dhondy defended.

The Magistrate in convicting and sentencing the accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment, observed in the course of a lengthy judgment that he had to decide four questions in the case: (1) Did the accused commit theft of the photograph? (2) Did he cause grievous hurt? (3) Did he act in the legitimate exercise of his right of private defence? And (4) whether there were extenuating circumstances to justify what the accused was alleged to have done? The Court decided the first point in the accused's favour, as it thought that the essential ingredient of the offence of theft, viz. dishonest intention or intention to cause wrongful gain to himself and wrongful loss to the complainant was absent in the case. The Magistrate, therefore, acquitted him of theft.

With regard to the second point taking into consideration the evidence of medical witnesses on the whole he was of the opinion that it was established beyond reasonable doubt that the accused caused the fracture of the complainant's nose with a blow and made a permanent scar on his forehead. Coming to the third question, the Magistrate said the medical evidence strongly supported the story put forward by the prosecution rather than by the defence as to what took place. The complainant had many injuries, while Inspector Sykes who saw both the parties just after the incident saw no injuries on the person of the accused. It was alleged by the lady that the accused's clothes were stained with blood. There could be no doubt, the Magistrate observed, that they were stained with the complainant's blood, as it was proved that the complainant bled profusely. He disbelieved the statement of the accused that he did not shout out to the complainant's servant to go away. The Magistrate believed the prosecution story that the complainant was suddenly attacked and knocked down by the accused, that the latter sat on the complainant's chest, seized his throat and pinched his face.

The Magistrate held, in regard to the fourth question, the accused's statement that the complainant had tried to seduce the woman was untrue. The suggestion also made by the defence that the lady was a minor and that Wheeler acted in the capacity of a trustee could not be upheld, as the lady herself had said that she was 22 last May. It was difficult to understand how the accused could not have known it as her age must have been mentioned in her passport. As to the statement that the complainant bore a bad character there was not the least evidence to show that. A number of respectable witnesses had stated that the complainant bore a good character. There was also not a shred of evidence to substantiate the rumours against the complainant. As to the evidence regarding the shoulder straps of the complainant and the writing of the letter, the Magistrate said these things did not indicate anything wrong against the complainant. On the contrary they showed that the accused had the most intense malice against the complainant, and that he wanted to harm him not only in body, but also socially and professionally. The accused wished to ruin the complainant in every manner possible for him.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of the charge of grievous hurt; there was no extenuating circumstance to justify the act of the accused but he took into consideration the fact that the accused's company had been broken up. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to five months rigorous imprisonment.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

RANGOON, Dec. 17.

The market continues dull and lifeless, no business passing. December Rs. 337, January Rs. 312, three months Rs. 321.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please allow me to correct an error in your issue of to-day's date under the heading of Gujrat News, viz., that the City Magistrate has released me from all legal responsibilities for not having filled in the new Income Tax form.

Allow me to say that as the complaint filed against me in the City Magistrate's Court was withdrawn at the instance of the Income Tax Collector, there was no occasion for the Magistrate to release me as the matter did not reach a hearing.

Please publish this correction at an earliest opportunity.—Yours, etc.

ISHWARDAS J. STORE.

Surat, Dec. 17.

"O. T."
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BOMBAY WOMEN'S DEMAND.

TO BE ELECTED TO CORPORATION.

REMOVAL OF PRESENT DISABILITIES URGED.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay was held in the China Bag, Bombay, yesterday to consider a resolution in support of Mr. R. S. Navalkar's proposition regarding the proposed admission of women to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Miss Shirin M. Cursetji presided, and there were about two hundred ladies present.

Mrs. Mirabai Tata moved the following resolution: "That the women of Bombay ask for the amendment of section 16 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, which prevents females to stand as councillors of the Bombay Corporation."

Mrs. Tata said that having regard to the spread of education among the women of Bombay there was no doubt that many of them were fitted by their educational qualifications to serve on the Municipal Corporation. If they were elected or nominated to the Corporation they would render valuable assistance to that body and would have an opportunity to serve on the Schools Committee, the Hospitals Committee and such other committees. They prayed that the Municipal Act should be so amended as to remove the section disqualifying women from serving on the Corporation. Bombay was the most advanced city in India and if the experiment proved successful here, the example would be followed by other cities. They wanted the Corporation to take the necessary and early steps to remove the sex disabilities in the matter.

MRS. RAMIBAI KAMDAR.

Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar, seconding the resolution in Gujerati, said the section disqualifying women from being elected or nominated councillors should now be removed. She condemned the present constitution of the Corporation and said the rate-payers should return only fit persons to that body. Women were quite fitted to be councillors.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, supporting the resolution in Hindustani, asserted that the women of Bombay deserved to be appointed Municipal Councillors. They wanted to be Municipal Councillors because they wanted to serve the Motherland, and when they became councillors they would show that they could do Municipal work much better than male corporators.

The resolution was carried.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Miss Cursetji said she recognised that the women of Bombay were not yet fitted in large numbers to be Municipal Councillors but she heartily supported the movement which had for its object the removal of disqualifications against those women who were fitted and ready to serve on the Corporation. She would, however, like to impress upon her sisters of Bombay that their first duty was to their homes and they should come forward to serve on public bodies only when they could conveniently do so without in any way neglecting their primary duty to their homes. Of course, those who had the qualification and above all the leisure to serve the public were welcome to do so but she repeated it was the duty of all those, who had not those qualifications and leisure, to devote their attention first to their homes. Some members of the Corporation entertained a fear that they would have to rock the cradle at home if their wives became councillors. She, however, did not think that would be the case, for the women would first devote their attention to their duties at home. Women were eminently fitted to do Municipal work. Another member of the Corporation had said something about beauty being the first attribute of woman. But it was not the outward beauty but her goodness, truthfulness and virtue that made a woman perfect. When they became members of the Corporation, she hoped women would not indulge in abuse as many of the male corporators did but would perform their duties to the best of their abilities.

A vote of thanks to Miss Cursetji terminated the proceedings.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. V. PALEKAR:—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

"JUSTICE."—We regret we cannot publish your letter. The matter was decided upon in agreement with all the leaders and those who took the initiative in putting forward the proposal.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 19th December, 1918.

"LEADER" OR MISLEADER?

We have read many misleading versions of what happened at the Town Hall meeting. But for downright misrepresentation and venomous hatred of anti-requisitionists in general and Home Rulers in particular, it would be hard to beat the Allahabad "Leader" on the Willingdon Memorial meeting. The "Leader" belongs to the ultra-moderate school and is a vehement opponent of the Congress. But we little thought that it would stoop so low as to pervert the memorial meeting in order to satisfy its grudge against Home Rulers. It has gone even one better than the local Anglo-India journals. Needless to say the "Leader" is not concerned over much for Lord Willingdon. It cannot presume to have any intimate knowledge of the agitation and counter-agitation in connection with the proposed memorial to Lord Willingdon. But it has thought it a splendid opportunity to attempt to throw mud at the Home Rulers, and it has done it with a zest which even the hardened and rabid Anglo-Indian scribblers might envy. To begin with, the "Leader" notes that the oppositionists were allowed first to enter the hall. It expresses surprise that no acknowledgment has been made for the priority given to them. Those in Bombay, whether Home Rulers or not, whether anti or pro Willingdonites, however, know that of the thousands of anti-requisitionists waiting, only a few were allowed to go in when first the doors were opened. Thereafter no anti-requisitionist was allowed at all. The few that were admitted were kept waiting for hours till the hirelings were brought up to the required number. Even the supporters of the memorial movement have frankly acknowledged that unfair and dishonourable means were adopted to keep out the anti-requisitionists.

In these circumstances, it is the height of folly for a journal far off from the actual scenes to assume that anti-requisitionists were allowed the first opportunity to enter the hall. The "Leader" further argues that the oppositionists were allowed to occupy the most prominent central seats, leaving the sides only for the supporters. The stewards, in fact, tried their best to keep the anti-requisitionists away from the central seats when they first appeared and it is simply disgusting to see the "Leader" perverting facts for the glorification of its friends and vilification of its opponents. Eventually the flanks and the rear came to be packed with *biryanis* and their friends—an arrangement both strategic and convenient, for it facilitated their helping themselves to the food stored in the corridor. The "Leader" had better ascertain how many seats were allowed to the anti-requisitionists in all. No anti-requisitionist was allowed on the platform which was meant for the select "four hundred." A phalanx of between 200 and 300 stewards was retained for the first time, we think, in the history of public meetings in this country. What this "force" was intended to do, and did, is now common knowledge. The "Leader" proceeds:—"Having come prepared to conquer . . . they (the anti-requisitionists) could not contain themselves and some one among them (according to the report of the "Times of India") threw a chair. One of the stewards . . . went to find out as to who the offender was and there was an uproar in the oppositionists camp. Perhaps the stewards wanted to take into custody the person who threw the chair. There was a scuffle." We shall give in parallel columns the version of the "Leader" and our statement published on the 12th instant, which will amply show the contemptible misrepresentation of the "Leader:"

"Owing to the repeated provocations to which some of the anti-requisitionists were subjected, a scuffle arose, following on the striking of one of the anti-requisitionists by a Parsi 'Steward'. The scuffle suddenly grew into a serious affray and chairs began to be hurled through the air and used as weapons. Nearly all the 'Stewards''' except those involved in the fray withdrew to the platform to watch it and had it not been for the efforts of the leaders of the anti-requisitionists the affair might have resulted in most serious consequences. Appeals from their own leaders to restore order and to suffer if necessary were almost immediately responded to by the anti-requisitionists, the offending "Stewards" were taken to another part of the Hall and the anti-requisitionists replaced the chairs and resumed their seats though not before two of them had been taken out with serious injuries."—"The Chronicle", December 12th, 1918.

This is what Mr. Madhavjee Kamdar, solicitor, wrote on the same incident in our issue of the 14th instant. He was an eye-witness quite close to the scene:—

"I shall also tell you how the "scuffle" mentioned by you originated at about 12 noon. A Hindu youth rose from his seat and protested against the batches of Mahomedans and Parsees being admitted in the Hall every ten minutes after the Secretary Mr. H. P. Mody had solemnly assured us that as the Hall was "full," the door-keeper had strict instructions not to open the doors to any one from outside. A Parsi "Steward" (whose name I was told was Jamshedji —A Resham broker) rushed at him with a cry of "madar—" When I remonstrated with him for his behaviour he shouted at me and turned towards me with a threat, but was checked by Mr. Faridun and some other Parsi gentleman who seemed to know me. In the meantime the scuffle had commenced and this "steward" joined the rest of his party. For a few minutes empty chairs were dancing in the air and we saw two Hindus bleeding profusely. I and a couple of my friends narrowly escaped the chairs, and we took shelter on the "Reserved" platform where the "Stewards" who did not participate in the free fight had also gathered and one of us remarked to the "Preservers of order" that the Willingdon Memorial was being written with the blood of the Citizens of Bombay."

"It is clear from the above (the "Leader" quotes exerpts from the "Bombay Chronicle" and criticises) that some stewards who wanted to preserve the order were violently handled. There was a large number of stewards in the Hall but they exercised considerable restraint, though they would have been justified in going to the help of their colleagues who were being assaulted by the followers of Messrs. Jinnah, Horniman and Jamnadas Dwarkadas. The result of the affray was that stewards who were set upon were taken to another part of the Hall which seems to imply that they were seriously injured."
The "Leader," December, 16th, 1918.

So much for the facts. The Indian public has come to form, during the last few months, a fairly accurate estimate of the real character of the "Leader"—and the secessionist journal is fully living up to its reputation! In the latest exhibition it has made of itself, the journal has out-Heroded Herod, going one better in its reckless malice than the "Times of India" and the "Advocate of India" combined. It has disgraced Indian journalism. Ignorance we can excuse, stupidity we can condone, but the set purpose with which the "Leader" has vilified honoured leaders of the country, and falsified a national constitutional victory, is simply inexcusable. The suggestion that the stewards were violently handled and seriously injured by the counter-requisitionists is a pure lie. The sentence in the "Chronicle"—"the 'offending' stewards were taken to another part of the hall", has been clumsily perverted by the "Leader" which says that "the result of the affray was that stewards who were set upon were taken to another part of the hall, which seems to imply that they were seriously injured". It implies no such thing; it only means that because of their provocative conduct they had to be removed from that part of the hall, where they had created trouble, to another. The "Leader" had of course no eyes to see the further statement in the "Chronicle" in the same sentence, that two of the anti-requisitionists were taken out with serious injuries, not to mention the cowardly assaults made on anti-requisitionists, including Messrs. Jinnah, Jamnadas and others. The "Leader" does not hesitate even to pervert and misinterpret the appeals made by Messrs. Jinnah, Horniman and Jamnadas for order. The real motive and meaning of the "Leader's" disgraceful anti-national misrepresentations will not be lost on any one. Its ignorant and malignant intrusion into Bombay affairs is really intended to serve a larger purpose! And that is to discredit the Congress and its leaders, and to calumniate the Home Rule movement in general. The journal evidently finds the game very congenial.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT-VIII.*

Regarding the location of the proposed Industries Board, the Commission recommends that it should be with the Government of India, that is, it must be a peripatetic body moving to and fro between Delhi and Simla. This recommendation is obviously made on the supposition that the suggestion regarding the creation of an Industries Board will be accepted by the Government. Whether this suggestion is accepted or whether the alternative proposal of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia for an Imperial Advisory Committee is accepted, the proper place for the location of the Industries Department would be at Delhi, which is conveniently accessible from the different presidencies. We would prefer of course a commercial and industrial centre as the headquarters of the Industries Department, but we feel there is much truth in the observation of the Commission that "it would be difficult to select an industrial centre without an introductory bias that might react unfavourably on other centres". With the cessation of the War the work of building the new Delhi at Raisina will again be commenced and there is no reason why the Department should not be permanently located there.

The experience of conducting operations from Simla proved disastrous during the war and one has only to recall the severe castigation the bureaucracy received in the public press, both in England and India, after the publication of the Report of the Mesopotamia Commission. Several supply branches of the Munitions Board were also originally located at Simla and the commercial community found it extremely difficult to approach them. Whatever vigilance may be exercised in preparing papers and "noting" on the files, it is impossible for officers stationed on the Himalayan heights to be in touch with commercial and industrial conditions, the result being an adverse effect on Government work and needless irritation to the commercial community. Supposing the suggestion of an Industries Board is not accepted and instead an Imperial Advisory Committee is instituted, there will be all the greater reason why the Department should be at Delhi, as commercial men from all parts of the country will find it extremely difficult to go to Simla to attend meetings of the Committee. Not only this but if the Department wants to be in close and constant touch with all the Provincial Departments, and specially with the Controller-General of Stores, one of its biggest and most important officers, Simla will surely be out of place. The Controller-General of Stores will have to be stationed at Delhi and so will also be the new head of the Chemical Service. In fact the sooner the Government of India come to a decision regarding the location in Delhi of all their important departments, the better it will be in the interest of an efficient Government amenable to the feelings and sentiments of the people concerned.

Before we pass on to the consideration of the question of the personnel of the Industrial and Chemical services we should like to point out that the scheme for having Trade Commissioners solely representing India in important countries should be given as wide an extension as possible. We have got at present a Trade Commissioner for India only in London, with an Indian Assistant Trade Commissioner, but the emoluments offered to the Assistant are so meagre that they are not calculated to induce any but men of second-rate qualifications to accept the appointment. There is a very grave danger in the pursuit of that policy and unless the salary scale is raised and Indians of high qualifications are employed, it will be afterwards said in justification of the abolition of this new experiment that qualified Indians were not forthcoming for this important appointment. We are informed that the next appointment of a trade commissionership will be made for East Africa. We strongly urge that Trade Commissioners should also be appointed at once for Mesopotamia, Japan and the United States, at least. These are countries with which the trade of India is already important and is going to assume tremendous importance in the near future. Again, we strongly object to the appointment of Trade Commissioners from the ranks of civilians. Mr. Chadwick, the present Trade Commissioner in London, was Director of Agriculture in the Madras Presidency and was given an opportunity to go to France and Russia to study trade conditions there, thus qualifying himself for a trade commissionership. Could not the same facilities and opportunities have been afforded to qualified Indians, associated with the great commercial houses in the country? Suitable Indians can easily be found from such houses, but honest and genuine intention on the part of the Government is sadly lacking.

*Previous articles appeared on Nov. 7, 13, 23, 29, Dec. 6, 11 and 14.

Notes of the Day.

The Man of Destiny.

President Wilson's visit to Europe has been rightly described as one of the great events in history. According to "The Times", the entry of the United States into the complex politics of the Old World and her assumption of duties, which this step involves, are incomparably the most important events of our times. The magnificent reception given to President Wilson is, however, not merely a tribute to a sister republic whose timely aid assured victory to Allied arms. It is even more a tribute to the man whom "destiny has chosen to be the arbiter of the fate of civilisation." For, if the peace that is now assured is due, in its physical aspect, to the endurance, valour and military genius of France and to the tenacity and power of Britain, in its political aspect, it will be the peace of Mr. Wilson.

Censorship Must Go.

That the peace that Mr. Wilson has accustomed the world to yearn for may be made doubly sure it is essential that the unity of policy of the Allies and the United States must remain unimpaired throughout the deliberation of the Peace Conference. Nothing can conduce to this so much as a frank and public avowal of the differences between the Associated Governments that undoubtedly exist. The strong plea, which the "Manchester Guardian" has made for a policy of full publicity in this regard, is, therefore, very opportune and worthy of immediate attention. As the journal says, the main differences between the Associated Governments can only be overcome by being forced into light, thus compelling extravagant or unjust claims to be definitely stated and openly defended, and bringing public opinion in the great nations (and, we may add, the "small" nations as well) to bear on them. Obviously the first and immediate practical step in this direction is the abolition everywhere of censorship of of every sort.

A Humorist!

The tendency to rhyme is a charming thing, but when divorced from reason, it makes a sorry display of wit. Mr. E. B. Osborn writing to the "Morning Post" condemns the project of a League of Nations in a string of rhyming epithets. We reproduce the whole of the letter:—

Let me answer Mr. H. G. Wells and the other foolish word-mongers, according to their folly, when they prate about a League of Nations. The League they propose is a league of words—Hallucination, Conster-nation, Insubordi-nation, Procrasti-nation, Abomi-nation, and (since they must have Germany in) Dam-nation.

These "foolish word-mongers" comprise a large number of statesmen and thinkers, and a writer condemning the League of Nations in advance with such explosive brevity, has evidently got something the matter, as the Americans say, with his upper storey. Mr. Osborn could have lengthened his indictment if a few more words—say "indignation" and "concatenation"—had occurred to him but apparently the particular brain-wave responsible for his precious contribution to political thought was too intense to last. In fact it seems to have partaken of the nature of convulsive brain-fag.

A Quaint Apology.

"The advent of the aeroplane as a regular means of communication must also enormously reduce the practical inconvenience of the system by which Governments go to the hills in the hot weather." So says the "Times" at the conclusion of its article on the prospects of instituting aerial services between important stations in India. It is a queer notion about the "practical inconvenience of the system" which enables one to say that increased rapidity in conveying "files" can appreciably reduce it. A bundle of files done in good red-tape may be hurled from Bombay to Mahableshwar in a quarter of the usual time if there is an aeroplane flying for the purpose. It may be caught up by the Secretariat out there on pic-nic, but it will not, in the least appreciable degree, expedite the transaction of business. The dilatoriness of procedure—which, by the way, is only one item in the condemnation of the system—is not caused by the slowness of mail delivery, for one may try to shove heaps of "files" on the steps of the Secretariat, without startling any one into a lively sense of hurry. The project of air service will not mend matters, though the apologists of the Government, who are deeply impressed with the celerity of modern traffic, may feel fortified by the innovation. The scandal of the Exodus would not mend even if "files" could be transferred from place to place with the quickness of lightning.

"Bureaucratic Commonplaces."

"The Near East," in commenting upon the Indian Industrial Commission's Report has something interesting to say. It says:—

The summary of the Report by the Indian Industries Commission bears out the anticipation which has been current for some time, that Sir Thomas Holland and his colleagues would adhere to the old ideals rather than the new. An Imperial department, a uniform programme for the whole country, an All-India Industrial service, these are the commonplaces of bureaucratic efficiency of the "Curzonian" epoch, and it need not be said that they are admirably adapted to secure the object in view. How far they are compatible with new political ideals is another question; already there are indications that the provinces are getting restive under the centralising policy of the Munitions Board and when military exigencies are less urgent we may expect that the claims to autonomy or self-development will be vigorously put forward."

It is to be particularly noted that this is the view of a journal which seldom sympathises with Indian political and other aspirations.

MR. BOMANJI'S SILLY INTERROGATORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am surprised to find Mr. Bomanji is now advised to administer silly interrogatories to me through the columns of daily newspapers instead of honestly withdrawing a malicious libel which I have shown to be untrue. I have already made my statement to the public refuting false and malicious allegations against me and it is for the public to judge.

I do not propose to bandy words with men like Mr. Bomanji.—Yours, etc.

M. A. JINNAH,

18th Dec. 1918.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah refers to the following letter from Mr. S. R. Bomanji which appeared in "The Times of India" on Wednesday:—

WHO DID IT?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES OF INDIA."

Sir,—Before replying to Mr. Jinnah's letter to the press will Mr. Jinnah let the public know when and where the alleged "discussions" and "conference" with the late Mr. Gokhale took place and also if the alleged notes, by both of them, were taken at such "discussions" and "conference," or afterwards?

S. R. BOMANJI.

Bombay, 14th December, 1918.

THE "SERVANTS" AND CONGRESS.

MEMBERS TO ATTEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 18.

The "Servant of India" announces in its to-night's issue that the Servants of India Society has decided to allow its members to attend the Delhi Congress and that the President, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, will himself attend.

The Hon. Prof. Paranjpye contributes an article to the paper arguing for attendance.

POLICY OF ALLIES AND UNITED STATES.

CLEAR INDICATION OF UNITY.

WILSON'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO PARIS ENDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 17.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 18.

PARIS.—M. Adrien Mithouard, President of the Municipal Council, welcomed President Wilson as the Chief of a nation whose aid arriving so opportunely had brought victory and as an upright man whose conscience fashioned his policy, M. Mithouard referred to the stoic resolution of French soldiers in defence, which the President had seen and spoken of in advance of the judgment of history. It was a source of strength suddenly to hear the voice of the American and to welcome new brothers in arms at a critical hour on the battlefield. The Capital welcomed with deep emotion the first President who had crossed the ocean and Hotel de Ville, the cradle of French liberty, would mark the day on which it had received the eminent statesman. France was profoundly moved by the magnificent generosity with which the President's compatriots had set themselves to relieve sufferings. He conveyed the sincere good wishes of the City, which yesterday was under the menace of "berthas" and "gothas" and to-day was enthusiastically acclaiming a great citizen.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE.

M. Montrand, Prefect of Seine, said the preoccupation of France had been to seek to know in the hour of need what judgment America would pronounce upon the cause and to understand the intimate thoughts of the man whom destiny had chosen to be the arbiter of the fate of civilisation. Today they could express in his presence gratitude and admiration. A generous heart had beaten in unison with the misery suffered and had taxed itself to find succour for unhappiness. He could not count the innumerable benefits of American charity, so vigilant, methodical and wise, through which the sufferings of prisoners had been alleviated and the spectre of famine turned from the invaded regions of France and Belgium. The debt owed would not be wiped out through centuries of gratitude. Yet the noblest title to glory would be that he stood up as the champion of the cause of justice. Germany's lawless militarism, multiplying crimes against the rights of man, was to force a nation preeminently pacific to draw the sword. When the measure of the black deeds ran full, the President had sounded the call to arms and by the miracle of his burning speech had drawn one hundred million men to devote themselves soul and body to the triumph of liberty over tyranny and of justice over iniquity. He saluted in the person of the President the nation whose valiant armies had contributed so brilliantly to the most magnificent of victories.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S IMMENSE POPULARITY.

ROUND OF VISITS IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 16.

France's demonstration in honour of President Wilson's visit still continues with unabated animation and enthusiasm and President Wilson's hold on the imagination and minds of the people is clearer every day. At each appearance of the visitor from overseas the streets of Paris are filled with crowds, hailing him, shouting and waving hats and handkerchiefs.

This morning, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, the President drove to Versailles. The visit was informal and not attended with any ceremony. Wherever he was recognised the President was greeted with cheers.

RECEPTION AT HOTEL DE VILLE.

At noon he returned to his residence in Rue Monceau and at luncheon received the Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Thomas Nelson, Dr. Page and Mrs. Page. The event of the day followed. President and Mrs. Wilson proceeded to Hotel de Ville, where they were the City's guests at a large brilliant reception attended by President Poincaré, M. Clemenceau, M. Tardieu and other ministers and important personages. Along the route was the usual demonstration, the avenues being thronged with French eager for a glimpse of the man who is now the central figure in every mind.

At Hotel de Ville the President and Mrs. Wilson were received with graceful addresses by the Mayor and the Prefect, after which the President spoke briefly. After the ceremony, the President paid a visit to M. Clemenceau at his office, returning to his house in Rue Monceau for consultation with General Pershing. There were no ceremonies during the evening. President and Mrs. Wilson dined at home.

DINNER AT BRITISH EMBASSY.

To-morrow the President will take a much needed rest and there will be no ceremonies during the day. At night he will attend the dinner given in his honour by Mr. Sharp, Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Sharp. On Thursday the King of Italy and members of the Italian Royal Family, as well as Premier Orlando will arrive in Paris.

It is announced to-day that President and Mrs. Wilson will visit troops at the front on Christmas Day. The party will leave Paris on December 24th, in all probability going to General Pershing's headquarters. Efforts will be made to have troops from every state in the Union present.

THREE IMPORTANT CONFERENCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 17.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 18.

The entertainment at the Hotel de Ville over President Wilson went to work, yesterday, afternoon, attending three important Conferences with M. Clemenceau at the War Office, with count Venizelos and with General Pershing.

FRENCH GRATITUDE TO AMERICA.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Dec. 18.

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CONGRESS OF GERMAN SOVIETS.

EBERT'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

MAJORITY DECIDES TO EXCLUDE LIEBKNECHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says the Imperial Congress of Soviets has opened in the building of the Prussian Diet. The tribune is draped in red. Ebert and other members of Government were present at the opening. Ebert appealed for unity and declared that the Government would be regulated by the Soviets until the National Assembly met.

The Soviet by a large majority decided to exclude Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Lieubknecht and his followers made an angry demonstration outside the building and threatened to overthrow the National Assembly.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

AMSTERDAM.—Ebert in a speech in Berlin said the economic and political situation was very serious. He protested against the very heavy Allied demands. He announced the establishment of a new national defence army which would protect the National Assembly.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN GERMANY.

STRIKES AND RIOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

COPENHAGEN.—The strike is spreading in the Ruhr coalfields. Sixteen thousand are now out and a serious coal shortage is threatened.

Fresh riots broke out at Dresden on Sunday, in which five were killed and forty wounded.

PROVINCE OF LIMBURG.

WISHES TO REMAIN UNITED TO HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

AMSTERDAM.—The Limburg Provincial Council has passed a resolution by acclamation that Limburg wishes to remain undivided and must remain united to Holland.

EX-GERMAN COLONIES.

GENERAL BOTHA ON DOMINIONS' CLAIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

General Botha in an interview said he was pleased to learn that the Imperial Government would whole-heartedly support the claims of the Dominions to the ex-German colonies. It was impossible for any South African statesman to acquiesce in a policy which would place a disturbing element on their borders and imperil the Union's future.

AERIAL TRANSPORT IN INDIA.

ITS VAST POSSIBILITIES.

PLEA FOR ADEQUATE EQUIPMENT OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 18.

The newspapers are giving prominence to the official account of Major-General Salmond's flight to India. "The Times" publishes a column article on the great opportunities for aerial enterprise in India by a correspondent, who states that undoubtedly an experimental flight from England to India will be accomplished in the near future. The Aerial League of British Empire has already been guaranteed a large sum for prizes and other expenditure for a flight to Australia via India, which it is organising.

The statement of the Aerial Transport Committee regarding the possibility of sending mails aerially from London to Calcutta in four days may be regarded as based largely on the investigations of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, who represented the Secretary of State for India on the committee.

LORD MONTAGU'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Lord Montagu after close investigation concluded that there is nothing in the weather conditions of either monsoon, which constitute an insurmountable bar to regular flying between India, Mesopotamia, Syria, Arabia and Egypt and storms at other periods of the year should not be a formidable obstacle. Lord Montagu is proceeding to India in a few days to pursue his investigations.

The correspondent emphasises that India has provided a remarkably large proportion of personnel of the Royal Air Force and a two squadron air force has been very useful on the north-West Frontier. If only from the point of view of readjustment of India's position in the scheme of Imperial defence, aeronautics are bound to be an important factor and India must not lag behind the standards of Western countries, as she has done as regards other means of communication and transport.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

Emphasising the value of an aerial mail service to India, the correspondent points out that, assuming an average air speed of only seventy miles an hour, the journey from Bombay to Calcutta will occupy only seventeen hours, compared with at least forty-six by rail; the journey from Bombay to Simla will take fourteen hours instead of two days and the journey from Karachi to Delhi ten hours instead of forty-eight.

Postal service between Delhi and Simla is an obvious field for beginning the experiment. The complaint of isolation of Burma will be rendered obsolete by the establishment of an aerial postal service from Rangoon to Calcutta *via* Mandalay and Chittagong.

EXODUS TO HILLS.

The advent of the aeroplane as a regular means of communication must also enormously reduce, the practical inconvenience of the system by which Governments go to hills in the hot weather. From every point of view, commercial, administrative and strategic it is important that India be equipped as soon as possible with an adequate supply of aeroplanes and pilots.

MACKENSEN'S ARMY.

REARGUARD IN TRANSYLVANIA DISARMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

BUDAPEST.—General Mackensen has been informed that the rearguard of his army in Transylvania consisting of two thousand men and 180 officers has been disarmed and interned by Rumanian troops. General Mackensen has protested at Budapest.

MACKENSEN INTERNED IN HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

The paper "Az Est" states that Government has interned Mackensen. The latter was recently reported to be in Berlin, so he has apparently returned to Hungary.

PRINCE OF WALES' IMPERIAL TOUR.

TO CONVEY HIS MAJESTY'S APPRECIATION OF DOMINIONS' SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

One of the latest battlecruisers is now being refitted for the purpose of the Prince of Wales' imperial tour. As announced by the King in July, the tour will be a fitting way in which his Majesty will express to the Dominions his deep consciousness of the great services they have rendered in war time to the Mother Country and the whole Empire.

SAID PASHA AND STAFF SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

Reuter learns that Said Pasha, commander of the Turkish troops operating in the Aden hinterland, and staff have surrendered.

INDEPENDENCE OF ARMENIA.

GENERAL TORCOM'S APPEAL.

ARMY OF 100,000 MEN WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 18.

The following appeal (despatched from the White Sea on November 12th, but delayed in transit) was issued by General Torcom, Head of the Armenian Military Mission, who is now proceeding to visit the Allied countries:—

"To the Armenians in all the Allied and neutral countries.

Armenians! In December, 1917, the Russian armies of the Caucasus abandoned the Armenian front. On January 31st, 1918, although having at our disposal only very limited forces owing to the fact that the state of anarchy prevailing did not allow us to employ all our soldiers scattered throughout almost every part of Russia, but in full possession of large part of the Armenian territories, we solemnly proclaimed at Gerine (Erzeum), in the presence of the troops, population and the provincial Armenian delegates, independence of Armenia which includes greater Armenia, little Armenia nd Cilician Armenia. We placed these countries under the protection of the four Allied powers, Great Britain, the United tates of America, France and Italy. Deeted by the Russians, betrayed by the Georgians, attacked all sides by the Turco-German forces, Kunds, Tartars and twenty other races intent on our extermination e have fought with a handful of gallant oldiers for independence of our country. We were far away from our great Western Allies and were without the least possibility of receiving help. However, our faith in the final triumph of our cause, which was also the cause of all the peoples outraged by the barbaric Teuton, has never failed us.

THE TRAITORS!"

"This faith, unfortunately, was not shared by all the Armenians. We also had our traitors. Some adventurers from Tiflis, poisoned by the Russian revolutionary doctrines, blinded by their political party passions and thirsting after power did not shrink from hateful treachery, hastening to cast themselves at the feet of the slaughterers at Constantinople and to beg under the protection of the Kaiser, his friend the Sultan of Turkey for the reins of the Government in the Caucasus Armenian territory as big as a pocket handkerchief and this occurred just at the moment when the glorious Allied armies were redoubling their valour and sacrifices in order to overthrow the enemies of humanity simultaneously on all fronts. We have, however, branded these traitors and shall certainly hang them to avenge the insult dealt to Armenia's honour.

ARMY OF 100,000 MEN.

"Armenians! At the cost of innumerable difficulties, I have taken six months to cross the vast Russian territory, which is seething with unrest. I now come to you charged with a sacred trust and mission. I bring you the flag which the orphans of Vaspouragane presented to the garrison at Garine. My mission is to gather round this flag, which has become the emblem of our suffering, our faith and our burning thirst for liberty an Armenian army of one hundred thousand men. We must, with the help of our glorious Allies, take possession from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea of all the Armenian countries, where our martyrs are to be counted by hundreds of thousands.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

"Armenians! I come to ask you to make a supreme effort. May all of you be ready to bring with self-sacrifice a new life to the tortured Armenia. Thanks to the Allied victory this effort has now become more easy. I appeal to you for union from the bottom of my heart. You must immediately cease from your party strifes. At this hour of the final settlement, when our country which lies bleeding from every vein awaits her turn for her wounds to be dressed, I remind you that no exhaustion or weakness will be tolerated. Armenia does not wish to die. She wishes to become great powerful and respected. She desires at last to take her place which has been so dearly bought amongst the civilised peoples.

THE HOUR OF MARTYRDOM.

"In order to bring to a successful end the work of the Armenian independence, which was inaugurated ten months ago amidst the ruins of Garine, in spite of all desertion, cowardice and treachery, Armenia wishes each one of us to do our duty right to the end. After having so long been a horror-stricken witness of the Armenians, the martyrdom hour has at last struck, when the entire world will look on with admiration at the re-birth of Armenia. That is the reason why our country sorrowfully appeals from afar to her children. I beg all Armenians, in every corner of the earth from the highest to the lowest to harken to Armenia's voice, for this voice has been made holy through suffering and her appeal is a command to all."

(Signed) GENERAL TORCOM.

SHERIF FEISUL.

AUDIENCE WITH HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

During the audience the King had a prolonged conversation with Sherif Feisul. It is understood that his Majesty expressed high appreciation of Arab assistance to the British force operating on the East front

MOHAMED ALI and SHAUKAT ALI

THE ENQUIRY INTO THEIR INTERNMENT

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY

We have received from Mr. O. B. Ghate the following regarding the enquiry into the internment of the brothers Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali:—

On the 18th September the Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara informed Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali that "a Committee composed of Mr. B. Lindsay, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and Mr. Abdur Rauf, late officiating Judge of the Allahabad High Court, had been appointed at Allahabad to examine the case of their internment and report on it to Government," and they were asked to let that officer know if they wished to make any representation to that Committee, and, if so, to send it to him as soon as possible. Immediately on receipt of this information the brothers wrote back asking what procedure the Committee was to follow in its examination of their case; to which Government it was to report; when it would commence the examination of their case, by what date their representation must be submitted; when were they to appear in person before the Committee for their defence; and, particularly, what were the charges against them, and when would the evidence in support thereof be furnished to them to enable them to rebut it? They reminded Government that on more than one occasion they had expressed their desire to be informed for what offence they had been interned, and to be furnished with the evidence against them so that they could explain any circumstances that might have prejudiced Government against them, but that this reasonable request was not accoded to by a single Local Government that had passed orders interning them within its territorial jurisdiction.

DEMAND FOR PUBLIC TRIAL.

With regard to the procedure to be adopted by the Committee, they had explained their natural preference for a public trial conducted by competent judges above the suspicion of bias, and in accordance with the usual procedure of such public trials, and had submitted that if in their case there was to be any departure from this well-known and time-honoured method, there could be no reasonable certainty that the result would be substantial justice, and that consequently the examination of their case by the Committee could be no substitute for justice done by a competent court of law in the sight of their fellow-countrymen.

There was another matter to which they had referred, though with the utmost reluctance. This was with regard to the *personnel* of the Committee, for as the Press has only too clearly explained, Mr. Abdur Rauf had been openly hostile to the brothers for some years past and the fact was common knowledge.

To this letter of the 18th September the only reply received for some time was the intimation conveyed on the 23rd that any representation which the brothers wished to make should reach the Committee at Allahabad by 1st October if possible. But in reply to their reminder, they were, under instructions from the Government of India, informed on the 28th September that the statement of charges would be forwarded to them through the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, "but as no formal trial was intended the evidence could not be supplied to them." They were also informed that "the Committee would visit and examine them if necessary." On the following day the brothers were informed that they were not permitted to receive a visit from Mr. Gandhi whom they had wished to consult. Against this prohibition they protested on the 30th September, and since no "formal trial" was said to be intended, they asked what exactly was intended, and by what process the intended result was going to be achieved. As regards the statement of charges, they expressed the hope that it would at least contain a clear description of the acts complained of, and particulars as to time, place, etc., without which it would be difficult to deal relevantly with the charges and meet them.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

For nearly a fortnight no reply was received; but on the 12th October the following orders of the Government of India were communicated:—

"The two brothers have misconceived the object and functions of the Committee. It is not intended that a public trial at which counsel will be employed should be held. The Committee will sit *in camera* and will examine the matter on which the two brothers have been placed under restraint. The Committee will advise on the material before them whether the restrictions imposed are justified and, if they find that the original detention was justifiable, they will state whether in view of their conduct since their detention or for any other reason, they recommend that the brothers should now be released or have the conditions of their detention relaxed. The brothers will not be required to appear before the Committee nor will the intervention of counsel in the proceedings be permitted, though the Committee may, if they think fit, visit the brothers at Chhindwara. The Committee will submit their report direct to the Government of India. . . . . As regards the objections made by the brothers against Mr. Abdur Rauf being a member of the Committee, the Government of India consider them to be without foundation and do not intend to take any notice of them."

SOME CHARGES DROPPED.

After the receipt of this the brothers had to wait for a month for the statement of charges, and such of their friends, including Mr. C. R. Dass, as had responded to their invitation to a consultation, had to go away after waiting for considerable periods of time, in some cases extending over a month, for that statement. It did not arrive until the 13th November, and when it did arive, contrary to all expectations, it did not contain the slightest reference to the "previous papers" which loomed so large in connection with the non-release of the brothers on the 20th September, 1917, and were universally said to include letters of a most treasonable character. One of these was alleged to have been addressed by Mr. Mohamed Ali to H. M. the Ameer of Kabul, inviting him to invade India, and the other was alleged to have been addressed by Mr. Shaukat Ali to their spiritual adviser, Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb, the well-known divine of Feringi Mahal, Lucknow, giving a most lucid and full

commentary on the text of the ampler undertaking which the brothers had given to the Government emissary of the C.I.D. and to which I referred in some detail in my letter of 19th December, 1917, to Mrs. Besant, since published by the Central Bureau of the Moslem Interests. Nor, indeed, did the charges furnished to the brothers include the allegation mentioned by me that they "had shouted out something exceedingly treasonable from the railway station platform at Allahabad to someone on the overhead bridge when they were being transferred from Lansdowne to Chhindwara" three years ago by way of "free expression and promotion of sympathy with the King's enemies," in the presence of the European and Indian police escort accompanying them, and of some 150 constables and European Inspectors of Police that surrounded the platform, after having cleared it of all traffic by way of special precaution, not to mention the presence at a later stage of Mr. S. H. Fremantle, then Collector and District Magistrate of Allahabad.

VAGUE CHARGES.

The charges, such as they were, were extremely vague and general, relating, in the case of Mr. Shaukat Ali particularly, to the foundation of the Servants of the Ka'ba Society, the "ostensible" object of which was admitted to be "religious and unobjectionable," but the "real object" of which was declared to be the furtherance of "the political programme of Pan-Islamism"; and, in the case of Mr. Mohamed Ali, to his publication in his newspapers the English "Comrade" and the Urdu "Hamdard," of "articles likely to promote sympathy with Turkey, to excite hatred against Christians, to alienate the affections of his Majesty's Mahomedon subjects and to stir up ill-feeling against foreign powers in alliance with Great Britain." It was also alleged that "agents of Turkey had by various means established relations with a number of leading Indian Mahomedans, among whom were Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali, and there was reason to believe that these Indians were being used to further the Pan-Islamic policy of Turkey," that the two brothers "associated with visitors to India who were suspected of being political emissaries of the Turks," and that "in various other ways, they used their influence to further the interests of Turkey, and while doing so deliberately promoted ill-feeling against the British Government and British policy." After these allegations it was added that "the statements made above relate to the period before the outbreak of war with Turkey," and that if the brothers "had desisted from their anti-British and pro-Turkish activities after the declaration of war, it probably would not have been necessary to take action against them." "But," adds the Government, "after the outbreak of war with Turkey Mr. Mohamed Ali constantly published in the "Hamdard" articles likely to promote sympathy with the Turks and, inter *alia*, by the publication of inaccurate accounts of the strength of the King's enemies and exaggerated reports of their military successes, encouraged a belief that Britain and her Allies were being defeated." Not a single article of his was, however, cited in support of the charge, but half a dozen snippets were given as illustrations, all of them *reprints from contemporaries* such as the London "Times", "Manchester Guardian" and "Near East," the two from the Calcutta "Hablul Mateen" being reprinted three days *after* the internment had been ordered. Mr. Shaukat Ali's offence subsequent to the declaration of the war was that he "continued his activities as Secretary" of the Servants of the Ka'ba Society, which, in fact, he continued, to the knowledge of the authorities, *even after his internment.*" But it was added, that "information obtained regarding the conduct"—not of Mr. Shaukat Ali or his brother—but of some other unnamed members of the Society which was not indicated in the list, "confirmed the Government of India in the view that it was working in the interests of the King's enemies." Finally, it was alleged that "the conduct of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali since their internment, and the statements which they have made in their

(Continued on Page 8.)

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY'S GUERILLA WARFARE.

GEN. VAN DE VENTER'S DESPATCH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

General Van de Venter's despatch carries on the narrative of events from the time when the German force, consisting of 320 Europeans and two thousand Askaris in fifteen companies with two guns and thirty machineguns, escaped across the Rovuma into Portuguese East Africa. They were short of food and ammunition and exhausted and depressed, but their successes in capturing isolated Portuguese posts with considerable arms and supplies revived the *morale* of the enemy troops. They were survivals of the fittest and worthy opponents of our best troops.

IDEAL THREATRE FOR GUERILLA WARFARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec., 17.

General Van de Venter points out that the operations in Portuguese East Africa covered an area nearly as big as France. Much of the country was *terra incognita* and the natives were unsubdued or openly rebellious. The country presented an ideal theatre for guerilla warfare. His aim was twofold, to prevent the enemy re-entering German East Africa and engage them as much and as often as possible.

General Van de Venter says the campaign of 1916 and 1917 has shown that it is practically impossible to round up a mobile enemy in such difficult terrain and from the character of the German commander it appeared improbable that a general surrender would take place until his forces were reduced to innocuousness. The campaign, therefore, had perforce to be one of virtual extermination and the Commanders were ordered not to miss any chance of fighting and thus cause the enemy casualties, whatever the risk.

HEAVY OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED.

General Van de Venter proceeds to describe more particularly the efforts made to come to grips with the elusive enemy. These operations were even conducted through the heavy rainy season as far as possible without intermission. Some idea of the heavy obstacles encountered is given by the fact that the troops often had to force their way through such thick jungle that the roads were mere tunnels through bamboo thickets and elephant grass. Long stretches of track appeared more suitable for boats than motor transport.

General Van de Venter shows that the difficulties of getting into touch with the enemy were accentuated by the fact that the enemy suborned many native chiefs and headmen by lavish presents of cloth and other Portuguese goods, which he managed to capture in the course of his movements. These chiefs misled us by false reports. The maintenance of telegraphic communication between the pursuing columns was difficult owing to the rapidity with which they moved, also because pack wireless had very small and uncertain range in the thick bush. General Van de Venter's despatch shows how in spite of a few surprise attacks against weak garrisons, which enabled the enemy to keep going, British and Portuguese forces did sterling work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SERVICES.

General Van de Venter concludes by acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered by his Excellency de Amorin, Governor-General of Portuguese East Africa, and the cordial cooperation of Colonel Rosa, commander-in-chief of the Portuguese Forces, Vice-Admiral Charlton, Rear-Admiral E. F. Fitz-Herbert and the Royal Navy, also the Governments of India and the Union and the neighbouring British Governors. He also pays a tribute to the various commanding officers and various services and departments engaged.

UNPRECEDENTED DISTRESS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

TRADE, COMMERCE AND FINANCE AT A STANDSTILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Unprecedented distress prevails here among the poor owing to the extraordinarily high cost of living. Trade, commerce and finance are at complete standstill and the peasants are refusing to accept paper money for their produce. Rings formed by the proteges of the late Government still possess large stocks of provisions and unless Government requisitions these or fresh supplies arrive soon no amelioration is possible.

The Austrian, German and Bulgarian diplomatic missions and other prominent Austrians and Germans have departed in accordance with the terms of the armistice. The general opinion is that owing to chaos it is doubtful whether the Turks are capable of carrying out the reorganisation of the country unaided.

PARIS HOTEL KEEPERS' RESOLVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

PARIS.—The hotel keepers' union has decided neither to employ nor accommodate persons of enemy origin for ten years.

BOXING TOURNAMENT AT ALBERT HALL.

KING'S SILVER SHIED WON EY BRITISH ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 18.

The British Empire and American Services' two days Boxing Tournament at Albert Hall for his Majesty's Silver Shield was concluded last night, when in the absence of the King, who was unable to attend owing to a slight cold, the trophies were presented by Prince Albert, who met with a great reception. The hall was absolutely packed during the afternoon and evening sessions each day and the boxing throughout, although keen, has been of a most sportsmanlike character.

The competition for the King's trophy was decided by points, the teams scoring the highest aggregate winning. With nearly all the best boxers in the British Empire and America serving either in the Army or in the Navy, the various teams had a galaxy of talent available and the tournament must be considered as the greatest success ever known in the boxing world.

FINAL RESULTS.

(Flyweight):—Private K. O. Brown (American Army) beat Cook's Mate G. Stephens (British Navy) on points.

(Bantamweight):—Seaman T. W. 'Pal' Moore (American Navy) beat Sergeant Jimmy Wilde (British Army) on points. This decision met with a storm of disapproval lasting several minutes. Jim Driscoll (trainer to the British Army team) speaking from the ring expressed himself satisfied with the judges' decision.

(Featherweights) Seaman F. Chaney (American Navy) beat Private Eddie Coulon (American Army) on points.

(Lightweights):—Sergeant Jack Miller (British Army) beat Leading Seaman J. Smith (British Navy) on points.

(Welterweights):—Sergeant Johnny Basham (British Army) beat Seaman G. Delaney (American Navy) on points.

(Middleweights):—Private Al. Ratner (American Army) beat Sergeant W. Fullerton (British Army) on points.

(Light Heavyweights):—Private Mike O'Dowd (American Army) beat Sergeant W. Ring (British Navy).

(Heavyweights):—Sergeant-Major Billy Wells (British Army) beat Sergeant Joe Becket (Air Force).

RESULT OF TEAM COMPETITION.

British Army:—50 points; American Army—39; Royal Navy and Marines—32½; Royal Air Force—32½; American Navy—32; Australia—28; Canada—18; New Zealand—14½; South Africa—10½.

AMERICA TO RECONSTRUCT RUSSIA.

A "ROUND TABLE" SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 18.

The quarterly review magazine "Round Table" urges that the United States take full share and accept equal responsibilities for the right management of the new world order after the war. It proposes that America should become a definite trustee of civilisation in the Middle East and definitely undertake a leading part in the reconstruction of Russia.

The "Round Table" thinks the detachment of the United States would render her an ideal custodian for the Dardanelles and preserver of the autonomy of Armenia, Arabia and Persia, while her vast Jewish population would preeminently fit her to protest Palestine.

Her position between India and Europe would remove all British objections to the necessary irrigation and railway developments of these regions. Moreover, says the "Round Table," she has capital for these works, while Britain will be hard pressed to find enough for the vast territories she already controls. If America undertook this task, she could do more for the reconstruction of Russia from the Black Sea than from the Pacific.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKS' PLIGHT.

INTEND TO EVACUATE PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

STOCKHOLM.—Members of the Danish Legation who have arrived from Petrograd state that the situation there is becoming rapidly worse. The Bolsheviks intend to evacuate Petrograd owing to the action of the Allies and increase the Red Army from one to three millions.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

ADMIRAL CASTRO ELECTED PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

LISBON.—Admiral Canto Castro, Minister of Marine, has been elected provisional President of Portugal.

EXPULSION OF GERMANS FROM AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

MELBOURNE.—In the House of Representatives Mr. Watt said that the Commonwealth would act in close cooperation with the Imperial Government regarding the expulsion of Germans. Government had requested the High Commissioner to secure the portraits of some Australian prisoners returning from Germany so as to enable the people of Australia to judge facts regarding enemy barbarities from the photographs.

PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN AFRICA.

UNION GOVERNMENT'S AIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Dec. 18.

General Botha interviewed by Reuter's representative after paying an unreserved tribute to the sacrifices of the British people and the gallantry of British troops under the leadership of Field Marshal Haig and Marshal Foch said:—

"The Dominion Ministers are now assembling to assist in solving the problems of the future, which are both great and complex. I have learned with much satisfaction that the Imperial Government will give the Dominions wholehearted support in any claim which they put forward to the quondam German colonies. This is a matter in which South Africa has a deep interest, but it is not the only matter in which she is concerned. We are face to face with problems of reconstruction of economic relations and constitutional readjustments—matters which demand most careful deliberation and thought. Every responsible statesman who has the future of humanity at heart fervently trusts that the peace will be a lasting and just peace.

ENEMY'S DESIGNS IN AFRICA.

The world has been shocked at the enemy's violation of accepted methods of civilised warfare. We now know that Germany deliberately provoked and entered the war, with full determination that at the conclusion she would dominate the world. We now know that her aim in Africa was to establish a German Central African Dominion, extending from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean and to train for military purposes vast reserves of Native population against the dominant White races.

Furthermore, the unfitness of Germany to rule Native races, as evidenced by their brutal and inhuman treatment of the Natives in the south-west Protectorate, is another potential cause of trouble on our borders. With this danger threatening, it is impossible for any South African statesman to acquiesce in a policy, which would place a disturbing element upon our very borders and thus prevent, the Union Government from pursuing her future in safety undisturbed and strengthening her right to a larger measure of confidence in managing the affairs of the southern portion of the African Continent.

AIM OF UNION GOVERNMENT.

The aim of the Union Government is abiding peace in South Africa and that aim logically embraces the ideal of our becoming one of the standard-bearers amongst the nations whose aims are peace and industry.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF FRENCH WOMEN

MANIFESTO URGING RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 17.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 18.

A manifesto from the various Suffrage Associations throughout France has been submitted to the Senate and the Chamber, asking that political rights of the French women should be recognised before the next election.

FEMINIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

PARIS.—Four great feminist groups have demanded recognition of women's political rights before the next elections.

MR. WILSON TO PROCEED TO DEVASTATED PLACES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

PARIS.—President Wilson is proceeding to-day on a motor tour of battlefields especially that of Harne.

KING OF ITALY.

TO VISIT PARIS TO-DAY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 17.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 18.

Arrangements for the King of Italy's visit to Paris, next Thursday, are similar to those made for King George and King Albert. His Majesty will occupy apartments at Quai d'Orsay.

President Wilson will visit the King, but will not take part in the festivities.

MONARCHIST MOVEMENT IN VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Vienna says a monarchist meeting was held there at which several generals nominated Arch-Duke Max, brother of the ex-Emperor, as Karl's successor. The soviet is preparing sharp countermeasures.

PEACE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Dec. 18.

CANTON.—Replying to the Allied aide memoire the Canton Government expressed a desire for early peace between North China and South China based on law and equality.

MOHAMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

(Continued from page 7.)

interviews with Government officers, prove that the Government of India was justified in interning them and in refusing to modify its orders."

EVIDENCE REFUSED.

As the evidence on which these charges were based was explicitly refused, and even particulars as to time, place and person that were clearly needed for relevantly dealing with them were not furnished, the brothers waited for the arrival of the Committee at Chhindwara before commencing the preparation of their representations, so that after its arrival they could ascertain from it what precisely it required them to do to disprove that their internment and its continuance were justified. At first they had been informed that the Committee would arrive on the 1st November; subsequently the 16th November was fixed, and then the 19th. But finally on the 21st November for the first time they learnt that it would not start until it received their representations for which now only six days out of the fortnight originally permitted remained. Having lost so much time needlessly, the brothers set to work on their representations. Seven typists were kept busy for nearly a week, and Mr. Mohamed Ali, fortifying himself with copious doses of medicine, fed them all with his manuscript or extracts from the "Comrade" and other publications, and himself typed throughout the last two nights in order to submit the representations and accompaniments in time. This, as might have been anticipated, completely prostrated Mr. Mohamed Ali, and he broke down immediately after the committee's departure.

COMMITTEE ARRIVE.

The Committee arrived on the 5th December, and examined Mr. Shaukat Ali for about three and a half hours on the 6th, and Mr. Mohamed Ali for some 7 hours on the 7th. The questions related mainly to one or two, foreigners (whom the brothers had met in 1913-14 along with numerous Mussalmans at Delhi) such as Hafiz Wahbi of Egypt, and Tewfiq Bey, possibly of Baghdad. So far as their own actions were concerned practically the only question relating to them was asked in connection with the addition they had made to the undertaking required of them in September, 1917, and the brothers had no difficulty in explaining how they had intended to safeguard their position in the past by adding a preamble, and how they had tried to safeguard their position in the future against possible, and, in fact, probable attacks by police subordinates and other informers with regard to the supplications they offered habitually after the five daily prayers, along with many millions of other Mussalmans, for the Caliphate and the success of Moslem arms. These prayers had twice been the subject of a controversy with the authorities, and, in fact, on one occasion orders had been issued prohibiting Mr. Shaukat Ali's participation in the conduct of services at the usjid and other public places of worship, and similar orders had been threatened against Mr. Mohamed Ali. But in the former case, when the obvious interference with religious observances was brought to the notice of the Local Administration, and compliance with its orders on such matters was explained to be out of the question, the order was withdrawn; and in the latter case the interfering officer was instructed to leave such religious practices of the Mussalmans alone. A repetition of similar trouble, once the brothers were again at liberty to go where they pleased, was greatly apprehended, and the addition was made to the undertaking when the C. I. D. emissary had declared his inability to define the scope and explain the full significance of the undertaking he had brought for the brothers to sign.

Two other interviews with Government officials since their internment formed the subject of the Committee's inquiries. One of these was with the late Inspector-General of the U. P. Police, Mr. Douglas Straight, who had shown open hostility towards Mr. Mohamed Ali since the Cawnpore affair, in connection with which his activities had come in for a good deal of the "Comrade's" criticism. He it was that had followed Mr. Mohamed Ali to Rampur, and had apparently urged the latter's internment which his Highness the Nawab had ordered immediately after his interview in April, 1915. When the brothers came to be transferred to Lansdowne within the jurisdiction of Sir James Meston, Mr. Douglas Straight once more followed them there, ostensibly to inspect the thana which had only three constables and sub-inspector and had perhaps never previously attracted so high an inspecting authority. Apparently only casually, but no doubt with the lurking desire to involve them, if he only could in the affair of the two Mussalman soldiers at Jhansi, who had killed six European officers he had asked the brothers to have tea with him, and, after some preliminaries, had introduced the Jhansi topic *a propos* of nothing. He had related how a *pir* of these soldiers had given them a *futwa* to the effect that fighting against the Caliph after his declaration of Jehad was *haram*, and how after their death in consequence of wounds received from their assailants the two had been buried without bath as *shaheeds* or martyrs, and how their raves used to be covered day after day with offerings of flowers. It seems that Mr. ouglas Straight utilised this interview for reporting that the interned brothers encouraged the murder of European officers by Moslem soldiers!

A SOCIAL INVITATION AND ITS SEQUEL.

The other interview was with Mr. Corbett and took place on the 24th September, 1917, two days before the Government of India refused to release the brothers. Mr. Corbett was a junior member of the I.C.S., and had just that day taken over charge of the District of Chhindwara when the previous Deputy Commissioner, a very senior Civilian ad been compulsorily retired. He knew many of Mr. Mohamed Ali's Oxford friends, and immediately on taking over charge, wrote to him to say that it would give him great pleasure to make the acquaintance of the rothers, and asked them if they would mind coming to the Circuit House where he was for the time putting up, as his own house was then "all at sixes and sevens." The brothers responded to this social invitation, and never imagined that it could be other than what it purported to be, merely an indication of sociability, particularly as they had little to do with the Deputy Commissioner officially beyond sending their dak to him for censoring. They had only too many such interviews thereafter, and had the frankest conversations on all topics, including Home Rule, with reference to which Mr. Corbett declared himself to be entirely of the interned brothers' views at the very first interview. They had a good deal of correspondence also when for a time Mr. Corbett was at the Secretariat and had something to do in connection with Dr. Moonje's interview with the Chief Secretary. He has described himself as being over-trustful on that occasion, but he liked to think that the interned brothers and he could tell each other exactly what they thought without any misunderstanding such as had apparently taken place at the Moonje interview. What the interned brothers now think is perhaps more to the point, for Mr. Corbett communicated to the Government behind their backs a version of what transpired at this private and social interview, and, as it happens, the version was inaccurate in a most material particular and perhaps furnished the authorities, disinclined to release the brothers, with an up-to-date reason for their final refusal. Mr. Corbett had apparently asked the brothers how the mistakes of British diplomacy which he had readily acknowledged, could now be rectified, and Turkish and British friendship restored. The brothers had always desired this, and were willing to assist, and expressed their opinion as regards the terms on which this could perhaps be done and the entire Moslem world also reconciled. But on being questioned they made it clear that, so long as the war was there and the Caliphate's proclamation of Jehad stood where it did, they could not assist in the war against the Caliph consistently with their religious beliefs as Mussalmans. This Mr. Corbett misrepresented to the Government as the brothers' desire to "side with Turkey."

A RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

Both these interviews were satisfactorily explained, and apparently the explanations about the Servants of the Ka'ba Society and the "Comrade" and the "Hamdard" articles, which were submitted in the course of the representations, were equally satisfactory; for no further questions were asked. The chief question was one unconnected with any activity of their own and a purely religious and juristic one, on which the brothers declared that they felt themselves to be incompetent to give a decisive opinion. They earnestly asked Government to consult their best Ulama, such as Maulana Mahmud-ul-Hasan Saheb and Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb, on that. This was a question asked by Mr. Abdur Rauf, and related to the requirements of Moslem law with reference to the Moslem subjects of a non-Moslem power in certain contingencies. While not attempting to keep back from the Committee, or disguise in any way such information as with their limited knowledge, they possessed, and which Mr. Abdur Rauf could support from his own knowledge of Moslem law, they recommended to Government a consultation with such Ulama as they had named, expressing their personal doubts about the spiritual sincerity of some of the Ulama whom Mr. Abdur Rauf had named. A similar question related to the sanctity attaching to the three Harams of the Holy Ka'ba, Holy Medina, and Holy Jerusalem, and such other Holy Places of Islam as Kerbela, Najaf and Baghdad. An explanation was also offered with reference to the use of the expression the "Island of Arabia" in the Prophet's dying injunction to his followers not to permit non-Moslem sovereignty over it, in addition to the necessity of Moslem sovereignty over the Holy Places.

Finally, the Committee was requested to ask Government to consider Moslem sentiments and desires also, apart from the requirements of Moslem law which must remain to all Mussalmans as paramount. The obligations of British imprerialism were only too well-known; the Mussalmans were now anxious to know what corresponding privileges attached to the citizenship of the British Empire. Were the Mussalmans required merely to fight against the Caliph, and establish non-Moslem control over Moslem holy places, and had they no status, now that the terms of peace were to be settled, and territorial adjustments had to be made? If they were entitled to a voice, must it not be that of a Mussalman acquainted with the requirements of Islam, and the only too sullenly suppressed sentiments of Indian Mussalmans? The Committee promised to communicate these views to Government, and left Chhindwara on the 8th December.

SOME SAD INCIDENTS.

These interviews, which passed off satisfactorily so far as we can judge, were not however unattended with events of an extraordinarily sad nature. While waiting for the statement of charges, the brothers had heard with great sadness of the passing away of Nawab Mohamed Ishaq Khan, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of their old College at Aligarh, and with utter dismay, of the sudden death of Dr. Abdur Rahman Bijnori, one of its most brilliant and profound old scholars, whose personal loss to the brothers was all the greater because of the equally tragic deaths of two of their friends and comrades, Messrs Ghulam Hussain (of "The New Era") and Wilayet Ali, known to His friends and admirers as "Bambooque." News had also come from Rampur and Bhopal of the death of four young relations. But hardly had they sent their representations when a wire announced the sudden death of another relation, a very dear young niece, who was also the sister-in-law of Mr. Shaukat Ali. And when the Committee was about to leave Allahabad on the 4th December, a telegram from home announced that every member of their household at Rampur was ill, while the life of their only sister's daughter, a young lady of 22, was despaired of. This neice had been brought up like their own daughter, and when her father died, she had been married to their deceased brother's only son just a little before their internment. Both were at Chhindwara during the last winter, and had greatly benefited by the change, and had during their fairly long stay made themselves very popular here. On receipt of this news, the brothers wired to the Local Administration, asking for permission to proceed to Rampur, and for an arrangement with the Committee that it might examine them in the train from Jubbulpore, and even at Allahabad if necessary. They also informed the Committee of this request. To this they received the prompt reply that they must not leave Chhindwara, but must await the arrival of the Committee. But before they received this reply another message had come, and had announced that their neice had passed away. Not wishing to appear to avoid the Committee's inquiry, they cancelled their previous telegrams and expressed their feeling that after this the Committee could come when it pleased. All preparations for their intended journey, which had been hurriedly made on the receipt of the first wire, were now given up, and it was found inadvisable to permit even their mother to undertake the long journey in the state of her feelings at the time. But another telegram announced that their sister too who had hitherto escaped, was now ill, and wanted at least their mother, since she was the only one at home looking after their affairs. Abadi Bano Saheba then left by the quickest route, and reached home on the 8th December, but not before another member of the family the young wife of their sister's son, married at the age of 14 only a few months ago, had passed away. No less tragic was the news she sent on the following day to the effect that their deceased brother's son, whose wife had only a few days ago expired so suddenly, and their sister, were both in an unsatisfactorily condition. On receipt of this news they once more applied to the Local Administration for permission to visit their half desolate home; but in reply to their reminder on the following day, all that they heard was this, that their request had been forwarded to the Government of India, whose orders must be awaited. Five days of racking anxiety and suspense, although in the orders of internment it is stated that the Chief Secretary to the Local Administration is empowered to permit them to go outside the limits of their internment. On the sixth day came—not the orders of Government, but another tragic message, announcing that their nephew had also passed away and joined his young wife! Well and justly did the brothers wire to the Government along with the news of yet another death among their dear ones: "Death's decision is quicker than the Government's"! Their sister is still ill, and since one dear one has followed another in such quick succession, they do not know whom they would next and whom they would miss at their sad home-coming when it pleases God to restore them to liberty. Government orders on their application for a temporary visit to Rampur are still awaited, and since these have so long been delayed, perhaps Government is awaiting the final report of the Committee on which to release them permanently. In the meantime, they are receiving condolences from every side on their tragic bereavements which would rob their long delayed release of so much of its relief. They have, however, received these successive shocks with extraordinary fortitude, and consider all private lamentations in these days as treason against God. What all this means to their aged mother and their thrice bereaved sister, still on a bed of sickness, can be better imagined than described. May the Almighty give them the solace they need, and restore a sorely tried family to such normal conditions as now it can ever know!

O. B. GHATE.

Chhindwara,
15th December, 1918.

INDUSTRIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

COMMERCIAL BODIES' REPRESENTATIVES

The following Press Communiqué is issued by Government of Bombay, Revenue Department:—

The following Resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, and carried at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held on 1st August 1918:—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that bodies interested in industry and trade, such as the European and Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Millowners' Association, be asked to nominate representatives on the Committee appointed to advise the Director of Industries."

In order to give effect to the Resolution, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the existing membership of the Advisory Committee, the appointment of which was notified in Press Communiqué dated 11th April last should be enlarged by the addition of three representatives, one to be nominated by each of the following commercial bodies:—(i) The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. (ii) The Chamber of Commerce, Karachi. (iii) The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay.

MR. SUBRAMANIA BHARATHI RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The Cuddalore correspondent of "New India" says that Mr. Subramania Bharathi has been released on giving an undertaking that he would reside either at Kadayam, his native village, or at Papanasam and intimate to D.I.G. of Police or the Collector of the District whenever he moved out of the place and also that all his articles intended for publication would be shown to either of the two officers mentioned above.

2ND ALL INDIA COW CONFERENCE.

The 2nd session of the All-India Cow Conference will be held this in Delhi on the 30th and 31st of December in a pandal erected near the Juma Masjid.

MEETING OF JINNAH MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Jinnah People's Memorial Fund Committee will be held at Mr. V. A. Desai's office, 72, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

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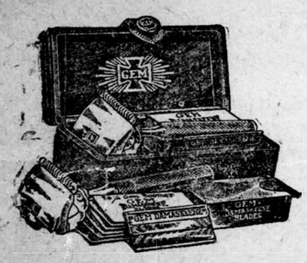

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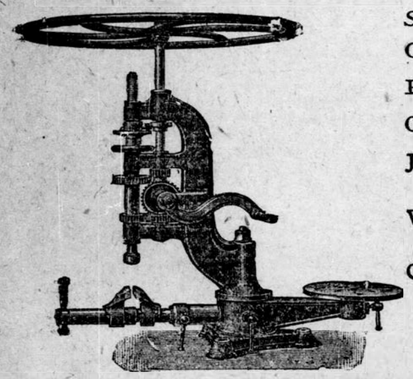

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

VICEROY ON INDIAN INDUSTRIAL RENAISSANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of the Convocation address delivered at the Calcutta University, on 16th instant, referring to the Calcutta University Commission said: "We are all looking forward with intense interest to the publication of that report and I feel confident that it will be worthy of the distinguished gentlemen who have given their labour and mind to this great task. For myself, I should like to say that if the members of Commission are unanimous on their main recommendations, I shall lose no time in giving effect to them. It would be futile to appoint a Commission of such strength and eminence and then pigeon-hole their suggestions."

Those who felt themselves constrained to take up an attitude of dissent in the matter of the Commission's recommendations he asked to weigh carefully the questions in issue as a whole before they made up their minds.

INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION.

After refering to the constitution and functions of the Calcutta University, his Excellency said:—

"Education lies at the root of most of our difficulties, and if we are to advance surely along the path of constitutional reform, we must see it to that we put our educational system on the soundest basis. The time then is ripe for reform in this matter. But coincident with Dr. Sadler's Commission another Commission has been sitting investigating the openings for the profitable employment of Indian capital in commerce and industry; but we do not want merely Indian capital, we want Indian men and not Indian men only as labourers, but as leaders, who will turn their attention to industrial enterprise and equip themselves for a great industrial regeneration in India. We want to see men devote themselves to scientific research; we want to divert some of the great stream of students which now pours into channels leading only to the clerical and legal professions, into channels which will lead to industrial and commercial enterprise. We have now before us the Report of the Industrial Commission, which tells us this may be done. I can assure you that in the case of this report, too, I have no intention of letting its volumes moulder upon our shelves. Action has already been taken upon it and before a year elapses I hope to see the foundations laid of a scheme for progressive industrial development in India. But let me once more emphasize the point that it is men that we want to do this thing. If the men are forthcoming there will be no difficulty about money. Capital will go where it sees possibilities of an advantageous use. I have every confidence that we shall see this industrial renaissance come about, and where could it more fitly be inaugurated than in this, the premier University in India. I commend this to you all. These two Commissions will have furnished us with information of what can be done and how best it can be done. It only remains for us to obtain your co-operation."

His Excellency then referred to some personal aspects of Calcutta University life.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, Chancellor, presided at the second day's Convocation of the Calcutta University which was held this afternoon at the Senate House. A guard-of-honour, hundred strong, of the Calcutta University Corps was drawn up. His Excellency after inspecting the guard-of-honour entered the hall in procession. The Chancellor having declared the Convocation open, the Vice-Chancellor presented the diplomas to the successful candidates who had taken higher degrees. Among the recipients were two ladies, Miss Stella Bose and Miss Sarojini Datta, who took the M.A. Degree, the former in English and the latter in Botany. Seven lady students received the B.A. Degree, among whom were Miss Uniti Chatterjea and Miss Ruth W. Buckley. Some four or five, including Miss May and Miss Kingsley, obtained B.A. Degrees.

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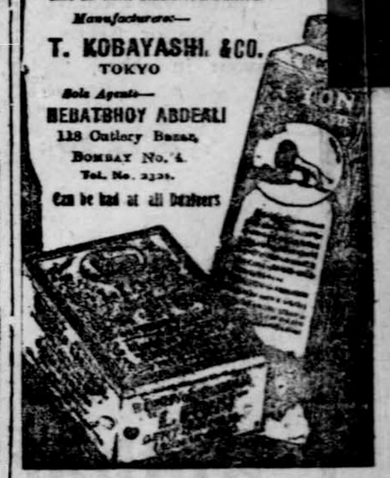

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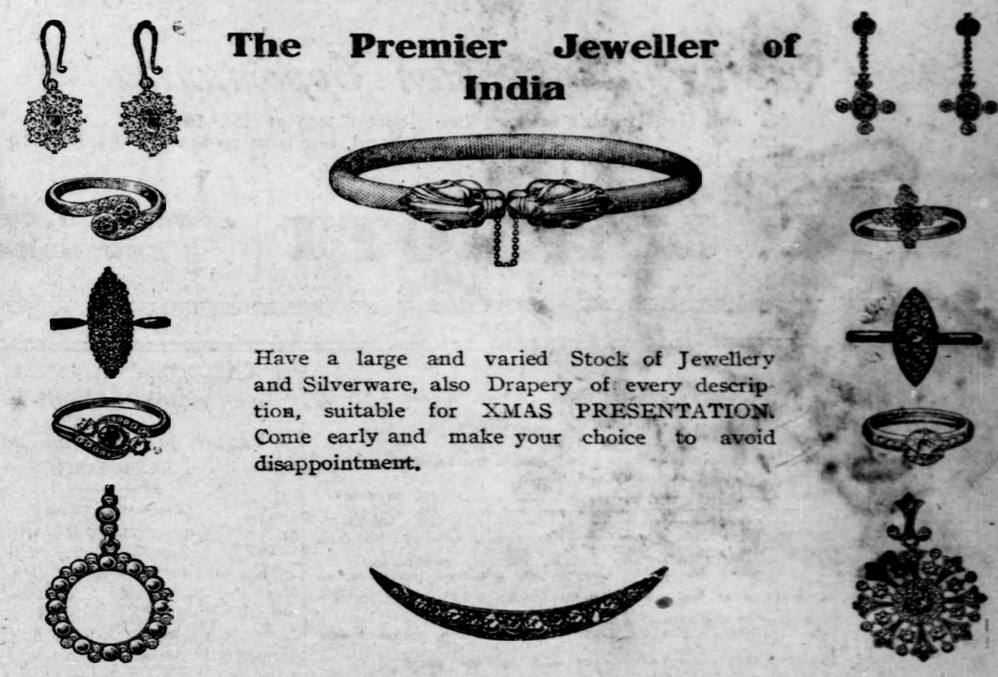

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